

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,593

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2-3, 1971

Established 1887

AT'S WEATHER-PARIS: Fair. Temp. 54-60. Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday: 53-54 (34-42). LONDON: Partly Temp. 50-54 (32-38). Tomorrow: Partly Yesterday: 49-54 (31-41). CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Sunny. Temp. 57-63 (35-47). FORECAST: Cloudy. Temp. 53-59 (35-45). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

Austria ..... 7.81 Libya ..... 9.14  
Belgium ..... 10.21 Luxembourg ..... 10.14  
Denmark ..... 10.21 Netherlands ..... 10.14  
France ..... 10.21 Norway ..... 10.14  
Germany ..... 10.21 Portugal ..... 10.14  
Greece ..... 10.21 Spain ..... 10.14  
India ..... 10.21 Sweden ..... 10.14  
Iran ..... 10.21 Switzerland ..... 10.14  
Italy ..... 10.21 Turkey ..... 10.14  
Israel ..... 10.21 U.S. Military ..... 10.14  
Lebanon ..... 10.21 Yugoslavia ..... 10.14



United Press International

**ON PROTEST**—South Vietnamese war veteran going through dense smoke from burning tires as President Nguyen Van Thieu's supporters demonstrate at a meeting for Vice-President Ky yesterday.

## Presidential Election Sunday

## Police Stage Gas Raid Anti-Thieu Pagoda Meeting

By Iver Peterson  
HANOI, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Police in Hanoi today staged a gas raid on a meeting of students, monks, and anti-Thieu demonstrators at a pagoda. The police fired tear gas at the demonstrators, who were protesting the upcoming presidential election.

## Tories Take By-Election; Margin Cut

MACCLESFIELD, England, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The Conservative party today won a parliamentary by-election but support for the governing party dropped sharply.

Political analysts saw the shrinking majority mainly as a voter reaction to high unemployment and rising prices. Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market was not a major campaign theme, but the vote was regarded as a gauge of feelings about the entry.

Nicholas Winterbottom, a Common Market supporter, retained the seat in Commons by a majority of 1,079 votes. This compared with a Conservative majority of 10,452 in the June, 1970, general election—a shift of 8.4 percent.

The Conservatives have held the seat in this northwest England market town for 55 years.

The by-election had aroused intense interest and this was reflected in the unusually high turnout of 75.3 percent of the electorate.

The result increases the government's voting majority in the 630-seat House of Commons to 25.

The seat was vacated when the Conservative incumbent was raised to the peerage earlier this year.

## Says It Urges 'Unhealthy Habits' of Parliaments

## Wyszynski Assails Role of Press at Synod

CAN CITY, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Primate Stefan Wyszynski told the third synod of Roman Catholic bishops today that the press was trying to impose "unhealthy habits" on the church.

Wyszynski, the 70-year-old archbishop of Warsaw, told delegates not to be misled by the "demagogic role" of the press.

He said many things in the press must not be divulged, including the celibacy which the Pope and

## British Tell Of a New Defector

## Woman Quit Reds Along With Agent

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—A Soviet woman official defected to Britain at the same time as the KGB agent, Oleg Lyalin, the Home Office disclosed today.

The 31-year-old woman, Mrs. Irina Teplyakova, was a member of the Soviet trade delegation together with Mr. Lyalin. The blonde Russian woman had served for awhile as Lyalin's secretary, but officials here were unsure if she held the job at the time of her defection.

Today's terse Home Office announcement merely said: "A Soviet woman, Mrs. Irina Teplyakova, aged 31, has asked for and been granted permission to remain in this country."

"She was a member of the Soviet trade delegation." It is understood that she asked to stay in Britain at the same time as Lyalin, an obscure member of the trade delegation who was reportedly a captain in the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

Officials here said that Mrs. Teplyakova was now staying "with friends," outside London. A request by the Soviet mission here to see Mrs. Teplyakova has been turned down by the woman, who is believed to have been in Britain for two years.

Although married, Mrs. Teplyakova was said to be one of Lyalin's constant companions. An unidentified man who knows her told tonight's Evening News: "She is absolutely beautiful. She spoke with a heavy accent but her voice was always husky and attractive. She laughed a lot and Oleg seemed completely wrapped up in her."

Home Office officials declined to discuss the whereabouts of Mrs. Teplyakova's husband, but there were some reports that he lived in London.

Soviet Leak  
Lyalin was identified yesterday by the Foreign Office as the defector spy after his name had been leaked by the Soviet Embassy to the Daily Express.

There were several reasons for the leak, one of them being to paint Lyalin as a drunk with a fondness for women. Lyalin had been arrested in London Aug. 31 on a drunken-driving charge. News of the arrest was carried at the time in the Daily Express.

Lyalin, a dapper, mustached agent with a wife and young son in Moscow, was described today as "a real comedian" by a 20-year-old receptionist, Susan Woodthorpe. Miss Woodthorpe met Lyalin at the Russian Import-Export Agency, on Regent Street, where she was working in mid-December.

"I saw Oleg for the first time a few days later," she said. "He tripped over the mat as he came in the door. I burst out laughing, he was so funny. He is a real comedian."

"He used to take me out for regular lunch-time drinks. He always drank Scotch, invariably doubles. He would drink six or seven in a lunch-time session. He always had plenty of money, which puzzled me. He likes women to talk to and drink with."

The announcement about the defection of Mrs. Teplyakova seemed to confirm the widely held belief that Lyalin had a Russian girl friend with whom he attended several parties.

Other prelates say it is exaggerated by the press. "Journalists make up accounts which are so monstrous it is clear that even they, themselves, don't believe them," Cardinal Wyszynski said. "Those prelates who give interviews and texts to journalists to gain applause should be reprimanded."

The Polish primate added: "Journalists are attempting to introduce into our synod the unhealthy habits that prevail in parliaments. But this is a serious assembly."

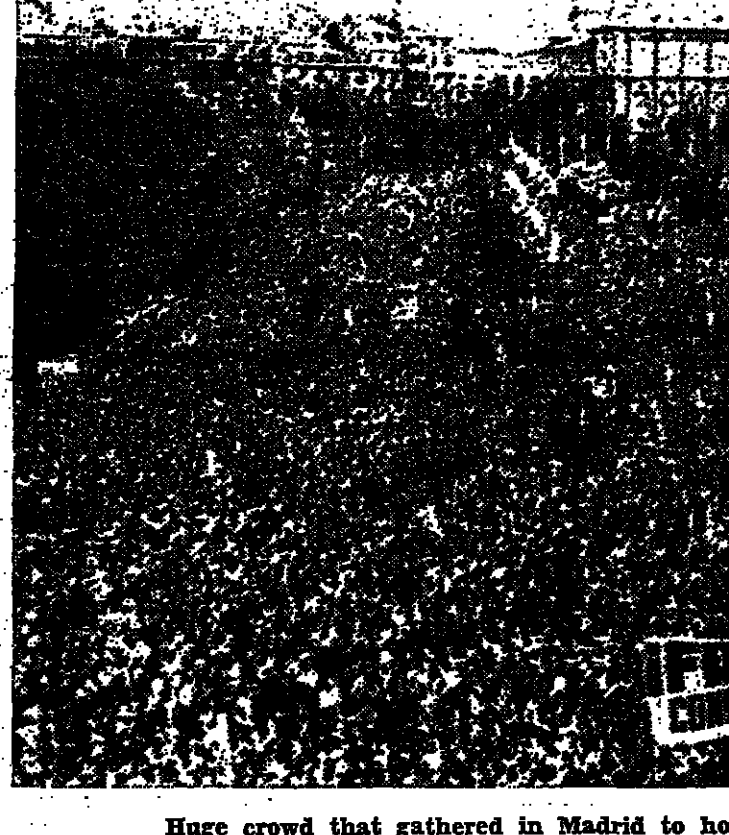
Cardinal Wyszynski said the prelates had no right to call themselves synodal fathers because they generate nothing. He said the synod had no deliberative or academic role. Its purpose was to give practical directions to Pope Paul. He said past synods had been heavy on disarray.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press

**FETE FOR EL CAUDILLO**—Prince Juan Carlos, Mrs. Franco (waving) and General Franco on Palace balcony in Madrid during homage to General Franco.



United Press International

Huge crowd that gathered in Madrid to honor Generalissimo Franco's 35 years in power.

## Meeting of IMF Ends Amid Optimism

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund concluded its five-day annual meeting today amid widespread optimism that both short-term and long-term solutions would be found for the world's monetary difficulties.

Convened in an atmosphere of mounting crisis, the 118-nation conference was marked by a spirit of compromise as major trading nations backed away from a possible trade war and worldwide recession.

The meeting was highlighted by a plan set forth by Britain and backed by the European nations and Japan for reform of the international monetary system; a counter-proposal by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and by agreement on an agenda to work out the differences.

"Constructive Consensus"  
IMF Managing Director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, in summing up the results as the meeting closed, said he had found a "constructive atmosphere" and an "emerging consensus" on some important issues.

He told the conference that there was general agreement that drastic changes would be necessary and that these would have to be made as rapidly as possible. German Finance Minister Karl Schiller characterized the atmosphere of the meeting as "the spirit of reform and reason."

He added that the governors of the fund have "shown wide understanding of each other's difficulties."

In the closing minutes of the conference, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the IMF's 20 executive directors to study "all aspects of the international monetary system" and report to the IMF governors "without delay."

## Orders Wide Amnesty Franco Tells Rally He'll Stay in Power

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco observed the 35th anniversary of his rule today by telling an applauding crowd that he would remain in power "as long as God gives me life and a clear mind" and by ordering a wide amnesty.

His words, delivered in a quavery but clear voice to some 300,000 Spaniards gathered at the Oriente Palace, appeared to dispel a rumor that Gen. Franco intended to step down soon.

The amnesty will release more than 3,000 people—nearly a fourth of those in jail—including several hundred persons jailed or facing charges for political crimes. It will also spare the government the embarrassment of bringing to trial three former ministers and other high officials accused of involvement in a \$200 million financial scandal.

Prisoners serving sentences of less than six months will be freed, and people facing charges carrying a penalty of six months or less in jail—financial crimes in Spain are limited to such a penalty—will have these charges dropped. Sentences between six months and two years will be halved, and those from two years to 12 will be reduced by a quarter.

Criminal Negligence Charged  
The Spanish government was badly shaken in 1969 when it was revealed that Matassa, a boom-exporting company, had received some \$200 million in official loans for partly fraudulent operations. Three ministers were eventually indicted for criminal negligence.

Testimony submitted by the defendants to the supreme court indicated, however, that the cabinet as a whole, presided over by Gen. Franco, had decided to try to bail out Matassa even after evidence of wrongdoing had been submitted. To have such testimony made public in a trial would have raised fresh questions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International

Huge crowd that gathered in Madrid to honor Generalissimo Franco's 35 years in power.

## Meeting of IMF Ends Amid Optimism

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund concluded its five-day annual meeting today amid widespread optimism that both short-term and long-term solutions would be found for the world's monetary difficulties.

Convened in an atmosphere of mounting crisis, the 118-nation conference was marked by a spirit of compromise as major trading nations backed away from a possible trade war and worldwide recession.

The meeting was highlighted by a plan set forth by Britain and backed by the European nations and Japan for reform of the international monetary system; a counter-proposal by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and by agreement on an agenda to work out the differences.

"Constructive Consensus"  
IMF Managing Director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, in summing up the results as the meeting closed, said he had found a "constructive atmosphere" and an "emerging consensus" on some important issues.

He told the conference that there was general agreement that drastic changes would be necessary and that these would have to be made as rapidly as possible. German Finance Minister Karl Schiller characterized the atmosphere of the meeting as "the spirit of reform and reason."

He added that the governors of the fund have "shown wide understanding of each other's difficulties."

In the closing minutes of the conference, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the IMF's 20 executive directors to study "all aspects of the international monetary system" and report to the IMF governors "without delay."

## Germanys End Talks Deadlock

## Begin Discussing Access Agreement

By David Binder

BONN, Oct. 1 (NYT).—State Secretaries Egon Bahr, of West Germany, and Michael Kohl, of East Germany, ended their three-week deadlock on implementing the four-power Berlin agreement today and began negotiating a pact regulating civilian use of West Berlin's access routes.

The impasse had arisen over differing interpretations in East Berlin and Bonn of the agreement signed Sept. 3 by the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France.

Mr. Bahr, the chief adviser of Chancellor Willy Brandt, made clear at a press conference that the two German governments had agreed to set aside their translation dispute and get down to business.

East German Retreat  
It was plain, however, that the East Germans had retreated from an earlier demand that two separate agreements be negotiated on regulating access routes, one with West Germany for West German citizens, and another with the West Berlin city government for West Berliners.

The breakthrough was signalled in a Bonn-East Berlin pact concluded yesterday which improves postal and telephone ties between the two German states, and including West Berlin.

"For the first time ever," Mr. Bahr remarked, "East Berlin accepted an agreement in which the federal government negotiated also for West Berlin."

Mr. Bahr said three factors had to be kept in mind regarding today's agreement: That East Germany did not question the existence of a joint German translation drafted Sept. 3, that Bonn and East Berlin are sticking by their differing interpretations, and that yesterday's postal agreement "cleared up the matter."

Mr. Kohl and his delegation flew here from East Berlin this morning and, after four-and-one-half hours of negotiations, both he and Mr. Bahr reported "progress." Mr. Bahr added he had the impression both sides now desired "constructive" and "brisk" negotiations.

Next Meeting  
They agreed to meet again next Wednesday in East Berlin, most probably opening a phase of more intensive negotiations with additional experts.

The East German delegation has already tabled a draft for a West Berlin transit pact as well as a second draft for a treaty regulating other forms of traffic between East and West Germany.

Mr. Bahr said he had not presented his own draft texts as yet, favoring a discussion of "basic principles" before getting into details.

The greatest difficulty facing him and Mr. Kohl, he said, was obtaining East-West German agreement on prevention of "misuse" of West Berlin's access routes as prescribed by the four-power accord.

French in East Berlin  
BERLIN, Oct. 1 (NYT).—A high-ranking French parliamentary delegation visiting East Berlin has established informal contacts between France and East Germany with a view to bringing about normalization of relations.

The head of the French group, Jean de Broglie, president of the National Assembly's foreign committee, told Neues Deutschland, the Communist party newspaper, that he envisaged "concrete measures" that would lead to improvement of relations between the two nations and eventual formal ties.

Administrative reasons. There was no further explanation. Mr. Thant himself is to retire at the end of this year.

Despite today's statement, informants said there was no hope that Mr. Bunche could return to work. He now is totally blind, has heart and kidney trouble, and has long been diabetic.

Mr. Bunche has been a major figure on the world diplomatic scene for the last 25 years and has been prominent in the American civil rights movement.

## Bunche, 67, in Ill Health, Is Leaving UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant announced today the retirement of Under Secretary-General Ralph J. Bunche, who has been seriously ill for many months.

Mr. Bunche, 67, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950 for his work as the UN's Palestine armistice mediator. He was the highest-ranking American at the UN Secretariat.

Today's announcement disclosed that Mr. Bunche has been "on retired status" since June.

A UN spokesman said Mr. Bunche would be able to return to duty. He added that no search was under way for a successor, who, presumably, would have to be another top-ranking American.

The spokesman said the retirement was made effective for "ad-



Ralph Bunche



## But U.S. Post Still Under Fire

# Allied Riposte 'Breaks Back' Of Enemy Border Offensive

SAIGON, Oct. 1 (UPI)—A South Vietnamese commander said today government troops with U.S. air support had "broken the back" of a major North Vietnamese offensive along the Cambodian border.

But the Communist troops surrounded and kept up a heavy bombardment of an isolated American outpost on the border. One GI has been killed and 32 wounded at the post, Fire Base Pace, since the enemy offensive began last Saturday.

B-52 bombers today hit North Vietnamese troop and storage positions three miles east and 10 miles south of Fire Base Pace. Helicopter reconnaissance indicated that hundreds of soldiers had been killed in the raids, military sources said.

The overall situation along the border, 85 miles northwest of Saigon, was so improved that U.S. forces were able to withdraw a long-range gun battery from Katum Fire Base, 15 miles east of Pace.

## Timed for Election

"I think we've broken the back of the Communist offensive," said Maj. Gen. Nguyen Xuan Tinh, commander of the South Vietnamese 25th Infantry Division. The offensive was apparently timed to disrupt the South Vietnamese election Sunday.

The big guns withdrawn from Katum were taken to Tay Ninh, 50 miles north of Saigon, by the 1,000-man 2d Squadron of the U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

B-52s also pounded enemy troop concentrations to break up harassing attacks against South Vietnamese bases around Krok, a rubber-plantation town which has been the center of the fighting for five days. But the tempo of the North Vietnamese shellings had fallen off sharply.

The Communist drive against supply routes to Saigon began Saturday night with heavy artillery barrages, but allied com-

manders said the quick reaction in rushing thousands of South Vietnamese Rangers and airborne troops to the area had been effective. They said air strikes may have killed as many as 3,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in the Cambodian border area since Sunday.

Meanwhile, communiques from Phnom Penh said a Cambodian naval force had broken a 10-month Communist encirclement of Kompong Thom, a major communications center 78 miles north of the capital. The force took two days to sail up the Sen River through Tonle Sap Lake to the besieged city.

It was the first government force to pierce the Communist ring around the provincial capital since a similar naval operation Dec. 7.

## Saigon Police Stage Gas Raid At Anti-Thieu Pagoda Meeting

(Continued from Page 1) Dinh Diem in the fall of 1969. The riot police followed their usual practice of surrounding the block in which the An Quang pagoda is located and preventing anyone, including newsmen, from entering.

But the surrounding Chinese neighborhood is veined with many small alleys and passageways and young children volunteered as guides to visitors who sought to find their way past the police barricades to the rally scheduled for the pagoda.

Several leading anti-govern-

## At Least 130 In Congress Score Election

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI)—At least 130 congressmen and senators today de-

nounced Sunday's South Vietnamese presidential election as a "mockery" of the sacrifices Americans have made toward bringing about self-determination in that country.

"This referendum will not be an election, but rather an exercise in totalitarian rule," they said of the balloting in which President Nguyen Van Thieu will be the only candidate.

Their views were expressed in a one-page statement which, by the time of a mid-morning news conference, contained the names of 131 House members and nine senators.

## Saigon Police Stage Gas Raid At Anti-Thieu Pagoda Meeting

ment figures who had participated in the people's congress this morning were also present at the An Quang pagoda tonight.

The occasion marked the first time a public, anti-government rally had been held there this year, although a communiqué urging the pagoda's faithful to boycott the elections was issued there last month. But, this evening, events there marked another step in the Buddhist congregation's move toward the open, anti-government struggle it had led almost exactly eight years ago.

Much of the opposition's hopes of forcing Mr. Thieu to resign rest on whether or not the An Quang Buddhists decide to openly join the fray.

[Anti-government protests also broke out in Hue and Qui Nhon today, but demonstrators did not number more than 300 in any of them, Reuters reported.]

The rest of Saigon remained calm, meanwhile, but expanded security, measured by the number of helmeted combat police, was much in evidence this evening. The intersection in front of the National Assembly's tower house remained blocked off by barbed wire all day, and strategic points were guarded by the police.

## Great China Mystery Goes On; Power Struggle One Theory

(Continued from Page 1)

moderate faction believed to consist mainly of military men.

Lending credence to the reports of a power struggle was a report in the Great China Evening News in Taipei which said Liu Shao-chi was among nine persons killed in the crash of a Chinese Air Force jet in Mongolia two weeks ago.

The well-informed Chinese language newspaper, quoting unidentified intelligence sources in Taipei, said Mr. Liu had been under house arrest in Peking since being removed from his official post four years ago by Mao Tse-tung in a move that was to touch off the Cultural Revolution.

Reported by Tass

It said he was trying to defect to Russia with six other government and military leaders when their jet transport was shot down. The crash also was reported by Tass on the eve of today's National Day celebrations. Tass said the plane carried nine persons as well as documents and weapons.

Diplomatic reports in Hong Kong said the plane was a civilian aircraft under military control and was on an "irregular" flight when it went down. Shortly after, Peking authorities ordered the grounding of all civilian and military aircraft. The Great China Evening News claimed

this was a move to prevent further defections.

Newton Feels 'at Home'

PEKING, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—American Black Panther leader, Huey Newton, who is visiting China, said today he felt "very much at home."

Newton, wearing a black high-collared jacket, was interviewed in Peking's Working People's Palace of Culture. With two black American friends and their Chinese escorts, Mr. Newton watched a Chinese "Mao Tse-tung thought" troupe perform a Tibetan folk dance.

Asked how long he would be staying in China, he said "We do not know yet. We are just trying to see things."

Message From Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today marked 22 years of Communist rule in China with a new call for better relations between the two giant neighbors.

But a message from the Kremlin leaders to Peking dropped a call they made last year for united efforts against the forces of war.

In a commentary on the anniversary, Pravda said history had shown China's successful development could only be assured when it sought to strengthen its links with the Soviet Union.

## Hirohito Ends Tour Of Belgium

Visits Waterloo, Comes to Paris Today

CHARLEROI, Belgium, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—Emperor Hirohito of Japan arrived today in this southern Belgian industrial city to a brass band fanfare and a big welcome by a crowd of thousands massed in the main square.

The emperor drove here from Brussels, stopping off at the battlefield of Waterloo, scene of Napoleon's final defeat in 1815.

Emperor Hirohito, who was accompanied by Prince Albert, brother of King Baudouin, and Princess Paola, was greeted by the mayor of Charleroi and reviewed a military guard of honor before meeting local dignitaries at the town hall.

Visit to Paris

Tomorrow, the emperor will journey to Paris, which he last saw 50 years ago, and to a nostalgic rendezvous with a former golfing partner—the Duke of Windsor.

Although his three-day stay in Paris is classed as private, strict security precautions taken by the French will give it the aura of an official state visit.

The emperor will be the luncheon guest of French President Georges Pompidou at the Elysee Palace shortly after flying in from Brussels.

Then he and his wife, Empress Nagako, who will go on her first visit to Paris, will go on an extensive sightseeing tour.

Emperor Hirohito first met the former British monarch in 1921 in London, when they were both heirs to their respective thrones.

Surgery for Heineemann

BONN, Oct. 1 (UPI)—West German President Gustav Heinemann today underwent an emergency eye operation and will not be able to accompany Emperor Hirohito during his visit to West Germany starting Oct. 11.

Hans Koschnick, president of the Bundestag, the upper house of parliament, will preside over honors for Hirohito.

## Chinese Minister of Trade Has Talks With Pompidou

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Chinese Foreign Trade Minister, Fai Hsiang-tao today brought greetings to President Georges Pompidou from Chinese Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, in an apparent attempt to dispel rumors of a power struggle in China.

It was over lunchtime aperitifs—with the Chinese drinking mineral water—that Mr. Fai gave the greetings, which corresponded to the scaled-down celebration of the Chinese national holiday today in Peking.

According to French sources, the two men then began discussing Mr. Chou, and Mr. Fai added, "It is the occasion for me to present myself, Chou En-lai would visit France with pleasure." The remark seemed calculated to soothe any French fears that might have been ruffled when he did not come this time.

Mr. Fai, the first Chinese Communist government member to pay an official visit to a Western

European country, was meeting Mr. Pompidou for the first day following two days of tourism. Following lunch, at which the two men toasted each other, he met privately with Mr. Pompidou for a 45-minute discussion of the international scene, bilateral relations, China's United Nations entry and Southeast Asia.

In his toast, Mr. Fai, 53, expressed his admiration for the French government's policy of national independence.

Responding to Mr. Pompidou's toast, in which the French president criticized the division of the world into two blocs, Mr. Fai said: "In spite of different social systems, China and France have in common that they are in favor of national independence and opposed to domination by the great powers."

In his toast, Mr. Pompidou went far to show that, despite the arrival here later this month of Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev for his first official visit to a Western country, the French were taking no sides in the Sino-Soviet struggle.

He spoke of China's "revolutionary effort" and its new desire to "make its presence felt everywhere." He said that Mr. Fai's trip here was important because China had chosen France for its first official Western visit.

Points of Agreement

"Our relations are good," said Mr. Pompidou, adding that France backed China's entry into the UN as the sole representative of China and that the two countries were drawn together through their opposition to the Vietnam war.

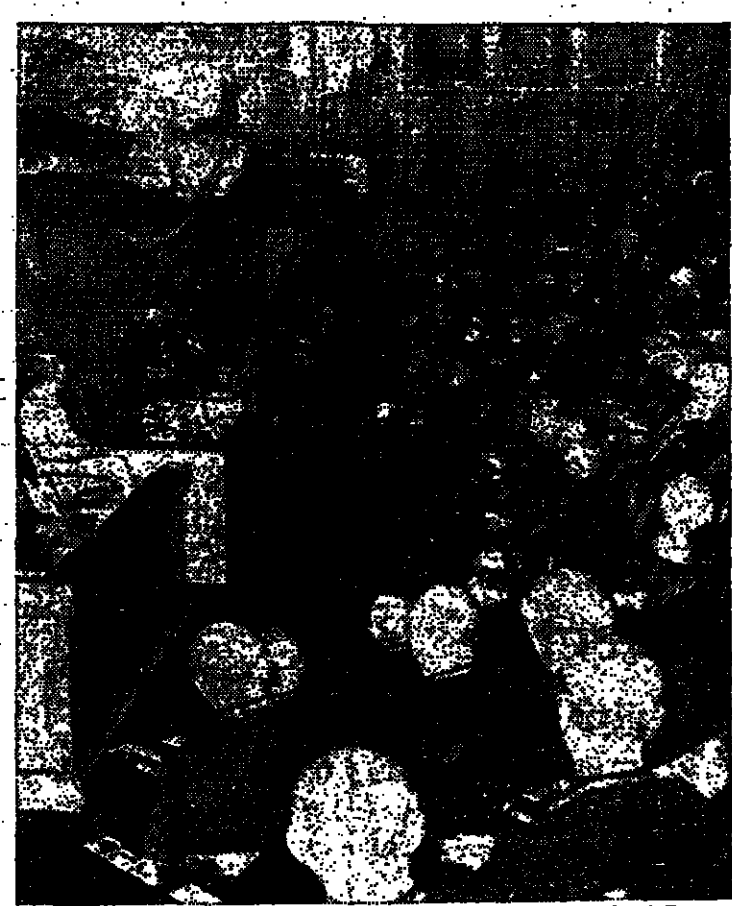
Mr. Pompidou then "deplored" what he called the "limited" resumption of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, and said France "would regret it" if the South Vietnamese elections were shown to be "not truly free." This was seen as a slap at the one-candidate presidential election there Sunday.

In his toast, Mr. Fai thanked France for defending the Communist Chinese cause at the UN. He praised the renovation of Franco-Chinese political, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural relations.

Touching on this, Mr. Pompidou told the Chinese delegation that French industry would be able to meet many Chinese needs, and he called for an increase in bilateral trade.

This morning, Mr. Fai had met with Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for 50 minutes on that subject. The two men decided to set up technical commissions to study trade questions.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that no specific matters, such as possible sale of the Concorde super-sonic plane to China, came up, but he said such matters would be discussed on Oct. 7, when he meets the Chinese delegation again following its visit to French industrial sites, including Aerospace, where Concorde is built, which begins tomorrow.



BISHOPS MEET—Opening session of third World Synod of Bishops yesterday at Vatican where Pope Paul VI (white figure at left) called for free discussions.

## Wyszynski Assails Press For Its Influence on Synod

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion, but light on practical conclusions.

The cardinal, who was ruled out of order for speaking beyond his eight-minute limit, told other prelates to avoid "anything lengthy or heavy."

Spreading Confusion

He said documents should not be distributed if they had any tendency to establish opposing camps. He added he was concerned about the spreading of confusion created by discussions and reports of discussions.

British John Cardinal Heenan

said the press, radio and television had a fascination "for sex in every form" and said matrimonial and clerical infidelity were equally attractive to the mass media.

John Cardinal E. Dearden, of Detroit, asked the synod delegates to take into account the studies made on the priesthood and justice—the two synod themes. One of them recommended was a \$500,000 sociological study made by U.S. bishops.

Cardinal Dearden told a news conference there also was a need for a doctrinal base for the priesthood.

As the senior U.S. delegate, Cardinal Dearden said he was going into the synod with an open mind. On the celibacy issue, he said the American bishops already had agreed the question of ordaining married men should be pursued further.

The Detroit cardinal said he did not intend to release the text of his speeches, as synod fathers had earlier been requested to do.

Joseph Cardinal Malula, of the Congo (Kinshasa), said celibacy was a problem in the Congo—contradicting many Vatican officials who maintain it is a problem confined mainly to Europe and the United States. Cardinal Malula said it was less important in Africa, because less publicized, and he appealed for the synod delegates to establish a greater doctrinal justification for celibacy.

New Annulment Norms

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 1 (AP)—Pope Paul's new law to make marriage annulments for Roman Catholics faster and cheaper came into effect today.

The Pope announced the changes in an Apostolic Letter last June, but his ruling did not become law immediately.

The move liberalized annulment procedures, which formerly lasted three to seven years and entailed heavy expenses, but it did not change any grounds for annulments.

For an annulment to be granted, it must be proved that no valid Catholic marriage, as the church understands it, ever existed. Grounds for annulment include incestuous marriage, refusal to have children, and marriage under duress.

Under the new norms, couples can get an annulment after a favorable verdict by one local church court and ratification, without trial, by another. Formerly, the case had to be tried by two local courts, and in case of disagreement, by the Sacred Rota, in Rome. Under revised procedures, an annulment is expected to take an average of seven months.

## WEATHER

| ALGANTY       | 23 | 68 | Overcast      |
|---------------|----|----|---------------|
| AMSTERDAM     | 23 | 70 | Sunny         |
| ANKARA        | 23 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| ATHENS        | 24 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| BELGIUM       | 23 | 71 | Sunny         |
| BERLIN        | 23 | 61 | Overcast      |
| BOMBAY        | 29 | 85 | Sunny         |
| BUDAPEST      | 23 | 68 | Partly cloudy |
| CAIRO         | 23 | 61 | Sunny         |
| CASABLANCA    | 23 | 64 | Partly cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN    | 23 | 63 | Partly cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 26 | 79 | Partly cloudy |
| DUBLIN        | 23 | 64 | Cloudy        |
| EDINBURGH     | 23 | 64 | Cloudy        |
| FLORENCE      | 23 | 73 | Sunny         |
| FRANKFURT     | 23 | 61 | Sunny         |
| GENOVA        | 23 | 67 | Partly cloudy |
| HAMBURG       | 23 | 63 | Partly cloudy |
| ISTANBUL      | 21 | 70 | Partly cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS    | 23 | 72 | Partly cloudy |
| LISBON        | 23 | 64 | Cloudy        |
| LONDON        | 20 | 68 | Sunny         |
| MADRID        | 24 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| MILAN         | 23 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| MOSCOW        | 19 | 69 | Sunny         |
| MUNICH        | 23 | 69 | Partly cloudy |
| NEW YORK      | 21 | 70 | Sunny         |
| NICE          | 26 | 77 | Sunny         |
| OSLO          | 16 | 61 | Partly cloudy |
| PARIS         | 23 | 70 | Sunny         |
| PRAGUE        | 23 | 64 | Sunny         |
| ROME          | 23 | 70 | Sunny         |
| SOFTIA        | 23 | 63 | Partly cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM     | 23 | 64 | Cloudy        |
| TEL AVIV      | 23 | 84 | Sunny         |
| TUNIS         | 23 | 73 | Cloudy        |
| VIENNA        | 23 | 72 | Sunny         |
| WARSAW        | 23 | 63 | Overcast      |
| WASHINGTON    | 21 | 69 | Sunny         |
| ZURICH        | 23 | 68 | Sunny         |

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR  
5 RUE DAUVOIN, PARIS, OPS 23-40  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"SANS ROO DOO ROO" OR  
"DOOZ ROO MEWAT" LYONS  
02 Rue Males, LYONS

## Lists Spy-Diplomats

# Turncoat Philby Says He Is Seeking to Sabotage D

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (NYT)—Soviet reaction to the expulsion of 105 officials from Britain intensified today as the government newspaper, Izvestia, published a purported interview with K.G.B. "King" Philby, former British intelligence agent, charging that the London government was seeking to disrupt the relaxation of tension in Europe.

The interview with Philby, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951, appeared designed to expose British intelligence activities and to discredit British diplomats said to be undercover agents.

Philby listed more than 20 British diplomats, mainly in the Middle East, who he contended worked for Britain's Secret Intelligence Service. Philby worked as a correspondent in Beirut, Lebanon, before he came to the Soviet Union.

In reply to a question posed by Izvestia, he accused British intelligence of having engineered coups d'etat and engaged in subversive activities, citing specific instances in Austria, West Germany and Lebanon.

Growing Campaign

The Izvestia material was part of a growing campaign in the Soviet press to counter Britain's ouster of the Soviet representatives on charges of espionage.

The campaign has ranged from somewhat heavyhanded charges that the British throughout history have been adept at false accusations and forgeries to a more humorous approach, such as a parody published today, likening the British uproar over spies to the plot of a James Bond film.

Newspapers here have made no mention of any Soviet defectors in London and they have avoided reporting details. An official spokesman at a public lecture on foreign affairs said the other day he "cannot recall the number of Soviet officials involved." However, the careful Soviet reader was likely to see a hint in Philby's remark today.

Philby's sources of about current events emerge from the Izvestia. In 1958, he published the approval of his career, that he had worked in British from 1940 until 1954 was posted in Washington with the U.S. in security matters, 1951.

## Franco Orders Wide Amnesty Tells Rally He Will Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

difficulties for the government. "The amnesty isn't for the prisoners," a politician remarked. "It is for the government."

Today's demonstration was the biggest that Madrid has seen since World War II, although independent estimates put the size at about a third of the one million figure carried on the state television. The Plaza Oriente and adjacent streets were jammed with Spaniards of all ages, many wearing the dark blue shirts of the Falange and bearing banners hailing Franco.

Crowd Is Cheerful

The mood of the crowd, which stood for hours in the sun until Gen. Franco appeared on the palace balcony with his wife, Princess Juan Carlos, Princess Sophia and the cabinet, was cheerful.

The gathering had been intensively organized. Buses, trains and airlines were chartered to bring government adherents from all over Spain. The radio and television broadcast little else all week, and the press was full of interviews with old comrades of Gen. Franco in the 1936-39 civil war, when the republic was overthrown.

Their anecdotes illustrated, mostly, the quality that mainly impresses an excitable nation such as Spain: Gen. Franco's inscrutability.

"He is the kind of man," one said, "whom you see upon a

ladder and don't know he is going up or down."

The inscrutability, a little today, when moved to dispel the he was about to step power, either by Juan Carlos as head, by appointing his long-time Luis Carrero Blanco as premier.

Both moves are conceivable—some government circles insist that Adm. Carrero be promoted before he leaves the year—but they seem to the future status that in the political circles assign to their people the time they are in body has forgotten.

Today's demonstration, in fact a victory for the technocrat or Opus Dei of the regime, led by Gen. Carrero and Minister Laureano L. The technocrats, who organization of the from their rivals, the and syndicalists.

The Carrero-Lopez R has rebuilt much of it since last December, furor over the Basque trial in Burgos gave the the chance to argue to co and the army that means was weak and replaced.

## Do you remember the Tarzan film series which was a continuing moneymaker for decades? Would you like to participate a similar type of film production?

Read for yourself the first PANTHER synopsis entitled VENGANCE (Copyright 1971 Louis F. Paltrow) Screenplay: Henry Chaffarin and Louis F. Paltrow

The CAMERA shows a gay, noisy Brazilian street carnival contrasted with the sudden silence of a South American where Tarzan has for years suffered the tortures of solitary confinement. The pleasures of freedom, dancing, love-making are soon over. The Tarzan character is a huge stone in the wall of cell. For two years, Tarzan studies his strange friends and identifies and even reproduces the characteristic speech of each. He also identifies the names which the inmates carry to their next.

In the third year of his imprisonment, Tarzan has the same vegetable flavor his "cell mates" are so frantic to get the fourth year of his solitary confinement, the same have been conditioned to search in the prison administration's office for back news. (Imagine the hilarious surprise of millions of Tarzan readers throughout the world waiting for their controversial hero to arrive in the South of France after his escape through black woods and his continuing demands of his hungry and training friends, such a potential bank robbery.) The CAMERA shows the most bizarre BIRTH type robbery of a French prostitute where, incidentally, his predecessor has his personal account of incident after Tarzan has failed to get released for his imprisonment.

As a humorous aside, an extremely nervous bank manager is parallel to Mr. Louis de Funès, is shown and a comedy scene ensues, the bank teller in line with Tarzan, who has been late into the plot by Tarzan, who tells her that his prison is a depends upon her wearing this strange and most repulsive of the Tarzan's. The Tarzan character is a huge stone in the wall of cell. For two years, Tarzan studies his strange friends and identifies and even reproduces the characteristic speech of each. He also identifies the names which the inmates carry to their next.

Tarzan, who has taken an apartment above the bank, tells the Tarzan's story. They follow the trail of his love and themselves to the bank, the same scene as the Tarzan's story. The Tarzan character is a huge stone in the wall of cell. For two years, Tarzan studies his strange friends and identifies and even reproduces the characteristic speech of each. He also identifies the names which the inmates carry to their next.

This is a new film series which you may join. We encourage your opinion about direction and production of this film. We welcome to write to:

YVES ROUSSE, 30 Cours Louis, London E.C.1

**The Home Team**

**Come home with us from Paris.**  
Any day you like.

We fly nonstop or direct every day to:

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| New York      | 12:30 p.m. 747     |
|               | 5:00 p.m. 707      |
| Boston        | 10:30 a.m. 707     |
| Washington    | 10:30 a.m. 707     |
| Los Angeles   | 11:45 a.m. 747     |
| San Francisco | 11:45 a.m. 747/707 |

For complete information, telephone or visit your nearest Pan Am office. We have 41 of them throughout Europe, ready to help with all arrangements—including, of course, your connecting flight to Paris—through our worldwide PANAMACOM computer system.

We look forward to wishing you *bonjour* whenever you're ready to head for home.

## Luns Begins Work at NATO

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1 (UPI)—A former Dutch foreign minister, Joseph M.A.H. Luns, took over as secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today from Manlio Brosio of Italy.

"I am happy to be able to start at a moment that concrete action will be taken in the sense of a political NATO task," Dr. Luns, 60, said on his arrival at headquarters outside Brussels. He was the Dutch foreign minister for 19 years before retiring this year.

His first major task will be to preside at a meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the 15 NATO nations next week as the ministers examine the possibility of talks on mutual and balanced force reductions by the Warsaw Pact nations and NATO.

Mr. Brosio, an Italian diplomat with wide international experience, will be asked to act as an "explorer" for NATO in Eastern Europe. He will try to find out how far the Soviet Union is willing to go in talking about troop reductions in Europe.

NATO first proposed talks on troop reductions in 1968. The Russian insisted for nearly three years that such talks should take place at an all-European security conference, but last March, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party secretary-general, said that Moscow was willing to discuss troop cuts as a separate issue.

The general agreement now is that any talks with the Warsaw Pact on definite plans should be preceded by exploratory meetings.

"We see the talks following the same lines as the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," a NATO official said. "We want to talk around the subject in some detail before discussing anything concrete in the way of settlement."

**ETERNAL SONICS**  
For the electronic age—  
electronic precision timekeeping

**CHUNN** Perfumes  
Unusual Gifts. Gloves. Bags.  
Genuine/celebrated export discounts  
43 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS  
Mr. Peller-Bergère, T. 524 4306/5266

**HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR**  
5 RUE DAUVOIN, PARIS, OPS 23-40  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"SANS ROO DOO ROO" OR  
"DOOZ ROO MEWAT" LYONS  
02 Rue Males, LYONS



## Peking Is Included

## Senate Gets Measure Giving Tariff Break to Communists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Twenty-five senators today introduced a bill under which communist countries, including China, could trade with the United States under the most favorable tariff terms now extended to capitalist nations.

One of the bill's co-sponsors, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., said that Eastern European countries would send the Soviet Union and buy Boeing-707 jetliners from the United States if the bill passed.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and the bill's chief sponsor, said the U.S. offer of imposing higher tariffs on imports from most Communist nations "has proved self-defeating, much to the delight of enrichment of the business and industry of our allies in Eastern Europe and Japan."

The bill would give the President authority to grant the same discriminatory tariff treatment known as the "most-favored-nation" policy to Communist countries that it now extends to the capitalist world. The United States has already given most-favored-nation treatment to Yugoslavia and Poland.

## Small Share for U.S.

Sen. Ribicoff, who toured Eastern Europe this summer as chairman of the Senate International Trade Subcommittee, said the United States accounts for only 3 percent of the \$15 billion worth of trade between capitalist countries and the Soviet Union and its European allies.

Sen. Ribicoff said U.S. trade

with Eastern Europe could reach \$2 billion by 1975, more than three times the 1970 level, if "unnecessary restrictions" were removed.

Romania's airline, Tarom, wants to buy two to four 707s, even though this would "risk Soviet displeasure," Sen. Ribicoff said. But it lacks the dollars for such a big purchase because it already buys five times more from the United States than it sells to this country, he said.

"Assuming a successful sale of two of these aircraft to Romania, amounting to roughly \$28 million, the Boeing people feel this should lead to follow-on orders from Tarom amounting to four or five times the initial order," the senator said.

Sen. Ribicoff said the bill would give President Nixon authority to sign a trade agreement with the Chinese when he visits China. The bill does not require formal diplomatic relations for such an agreement to take effect.

In congressional action yesterday, the House approved a program of care and development for children of working mothers, although in response to administration economy plans, it lowered the eligibility for families to receive the services free.

Concluding work on a two-year, \$5 billion authorization bill for anti-poverty projects, the House also approved transfer of the controversial program of free legal services for the poor from the Office of Economic Opportunity to a private corporation.

The child-care plan would authorize 80 percent federal grants to build and operate day-care centers offering educational, nutritional and health services to preschool-age children. Families earning under \$4,300 annually would get the services free.

## U.S. to Replace Head of Mission in Egypt Soon

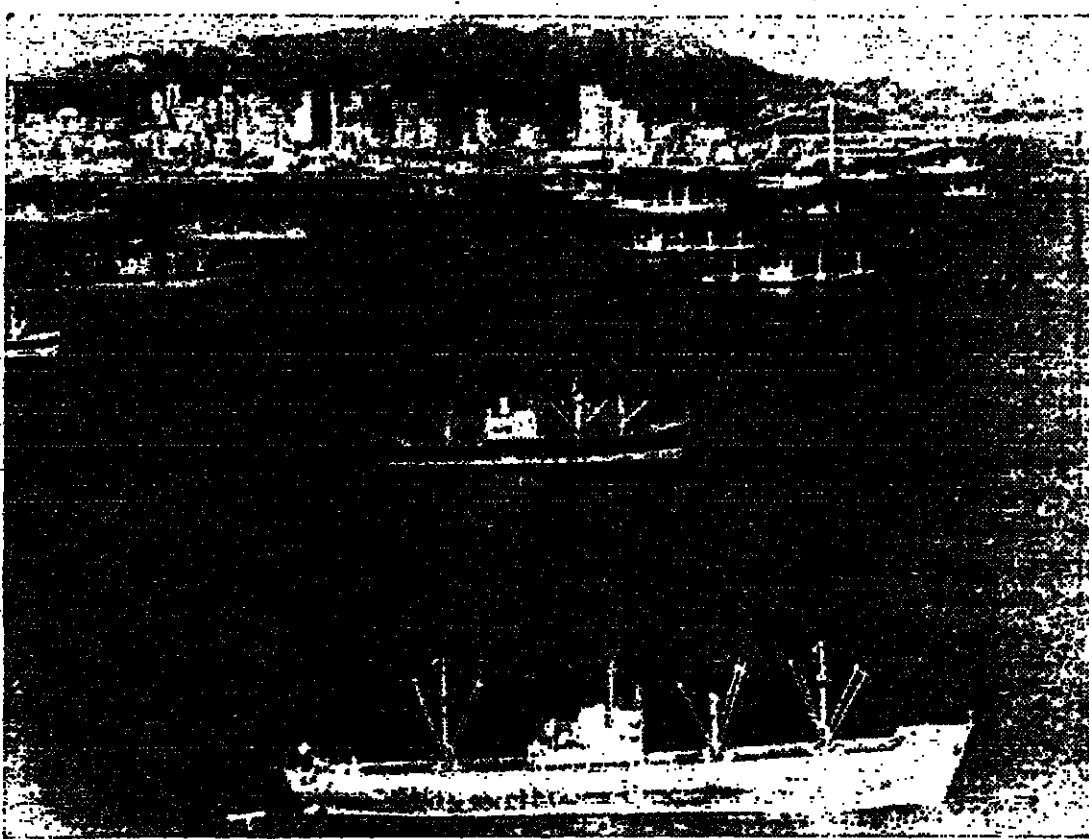
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Donald Bergus, head of the U.S. mission in Egypt, will be replaced within a month, the State Department said today.

Department spokesman Charles Bray said, however, he could not comment on reports that Mr. Bergus's replacement would be Michael Steiner, country director for Egyptian affairs in the State Department.

Mr. Bray said that Mr. Bergus was being reassigned to the State Department but that no particular assignment had been decided upon.

Mr. Bray said there was no connection between the transfer and a memorandum that Mr. Bergus submitted to Egyptian officials earlier this year in an effort to reach a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem. The memorandum was leaked to the Egyptian press and later was described by State Department officials as a personal initiative of Mr. Bergus.

Mr. Bergus has served four years in Cairo, which severed ambassadorial relations with the United States in 1967.



STRIKE BOUND—Merchant vessels of several nations ride anchor in San Francisco Bay this week where they've been idled by three-month West Coast dock strike.

## West Coast Closed Since July 1

## Atlantic Seaboard Docks Struck

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Striking East Coast dockworkers today shut down the entire U.S. Atlantic Seaboard, leaving only some Gulf ports open and raising the possibility that President Nixon would invoke the 90-day cooling-off period of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mr. Nixon said last weekend he would use the act's 90-day no-strike clause if both East and West Coast longshoremen struck at the same time. West Coast dockworkers have been on strike since July 1. It was the first two-coast strike in the nation's history.

Meanwhile, 80,000 soft-coal miners walked off their jobs last night in a strike that was "100 percent effective" according to United Mine Workers union sources.

Uncertainty on Controls  
A spokesman for the mine operators blamed uncertainty over what controls Mr. Nixon would place on the economy following the 90-day wage-price freeze for a major share of the difficulty in reaching agreement.

The four-and-a-half-month ban imposed by Mr. Nixon and Congress against a strike by railroad signmen also expired at midnight, but chances seemed slim that the signmen would renew the walkout that idled 500,000 railroadmen across the nation last May.

In Washington, a Labor Department spokesman said that federal mediators and bargainers for the longshoremen and East Coast shippers met today and agreed to meet again Monday.

Binding Arbitration  
The spokesman said both sides rejected a proposal for binding arbitration. He said that although the walkout appeared to be spreading, it was unlikely that Mr. Nixon would invoke the Taft-Hartley Act this weekend.

Gulf Coast dockworkers voted earlier this week to stay on the job after contracts expired at

midnight last night but in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area, the workers voted today to strike.

By midmorning, shipping was halted into and out of ports from Maine to Louisiana. The Gulf ports of New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, La., were virtually closed despite the earlier vote by the dockworkers to stay on the job.

White House Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler minimized Mr. Nixon's week-old statement that he would "automatically" seek a Taft-Hartley Act back-to-work order if the strike spread to all ports.

"You can't equate automatically with immediately or instantaneously," Mr. Ziegler said.

## Start-Control Seat Belts Ordered On All Cars Sold in U.S. as of 1974

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The government ordered auto manufacturers yesterday to install in 1974 cars seat belts that must be locked before the vehicle will start.

It issued the order in delaying for two years, to 1976 models, a requirement that a driver or passenger must be able to survive a front end crash at 30 miles an hour. This standard must likely be met through use of air bags that would automatically inflate and envelop passengers in case of a collision.

Transportation Secretary John Volpe said the so-called passive restraint systems must be installed in front and back seat positions on cars produced after Aug. 15, 1975, which is the starting date for the 1976 model runs.

The locking system that Mr. Volpe ordered is designed to force drivers and passengers to use the seat belts that have been mandatory on cars since 1968. Studies show that fewer than 30 percent of the nation's drivers use belts.

## Senate Refuses to Block Safeguard, Funds for F-14

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Senate refused Wednesday to stop deployment of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system and approved continued production of the Navy's new F-14 interceptor plane.

In contrast to the close division in the last two years on the ABM issue, the Senate voted 64-21 to continue deployment of the system at two sites in North Dakota and Montana. The vote came on an amendment by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, that would have eliminated \$748 million in Safeguard deployment funds contained in a military procurement authorization bill.

By a 61-28 vote, the Senate also rejected an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., that would have eliminated \$801 million for production of 48 F-14 aircraft being built for the Navy by Grumman Aerospace Corp. at Bethpage, N.Y.

The two votes probably represented the highwater mark for the Pentagon critics in their annual fight over the defense budget. And their decisive defeats reflected their disorganized position in trying to reduce military spending through amendments to the military procurement bill.

## One Measure Only

In two weeks of debate and consideration of a dozen amendments, the Pentagon critics have succeeded in passing only one measure—an amendment by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., accepted by the Senate yesterday by a 44-22 vote that would delete \$2 million from the Navy's project to construct a large underground antenna in Wisconsin for communicating with submerged submarines.

The ABM vote also probably marked the end of the long debate over deploying the Safeguard system. The deployment was approved by a one-vote margin in 1969 and then by a five-vote margin last year. In contrast to the close votes and weeks-long debates of the last two years, the Senate took less than two hours to decide the ABM issue in favor of the administration.

Two principal factors appeared to have shifted the Senate balance on the ABM issue—reductions made by the Senate Armed Services Committee in the deployment planned by the admin-

istration and the possibility that an agreement may be reached in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union limiting ABM systems.

## 4 Sites Requested

The administration had requested expansion of the Safeguard system to four sites, but the Senate committee, in providing \$1.1 billion for Safeguard, approved full-scale deployment of only the two sites already authorized at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana and Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota. To many of the ABM critics, this represented a satisfactory compromise.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., who in the last two years has led the fight against ABM deployment, commended the committee's decision and argued that continued deployment at the two sites was necessary to insure success in the SALT talks.

Expressing confidence on the basis of his briefings by the administration that a SALT agreement limiting ABMs to "a very low level of deployment" can be reached before the end of the year, Sen. Cooper said: "I believe it best that we do not alter the basis upon which negotiations are taking place."

## Mo. Jury Decides That Jesse James Did Die in 1882

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1 (AP).—A court ruling that the Missouri badman, Jesse James, definitely was killed in 1882 has been upheld by the St. Louis Court of Appeals.

A Franklin County Circuit Court jury in May, 1970, concluded that James was killed by Bob Ford on April 3, 1882.

The suit was filed by the late Stella James of Los Angeles, James's daughter-in-law, and her two daughters.

The defendant, Rudy Turill, manager of the Jesse James Museum near Stanton, Mo., claimed that James lived until 1961 under the name of J. Frank Dalton. He offered \$10,000 to anyone who could prove him wrong.

Mrs. James claimed the money. But Mr. Turill rejected her evidence and she filed suit. Mr. Turill said that he would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

## Was Trying to Hit Legs

## San Quentin Guard Reports How He Shot Down Jackson

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Warden L.S. Nelson of San Quentin Prison said yesterday that George Jackson was killed by a prison guard who was trying to shoot his legs, who had seen the gun Jackson carried and who was in a position to shoot only because he was moving from one gun station to another.

Warden Nelson made these points in an interview as he reported previously undisclosed facts about the killing of the convict-author in a prison uprising Aug. 21. Three guards and two other convicts were also killed.

Jackson was reported shot as he ran out of the Adjustment Center at San Quentin, accompanied by John Larry Spain. Warden Nelson quoted this passage from the report of the guard who shot Jackson:

"He (Jackson) ran around the corner. It looked like he stumbled. He started running again. At this time I tried to aim for his legs, but he was running in a crouched position. I fired one round, and he fell." The warden would not disclose the guard's name. His remarks were given in explanation of contradictions in earlier accounts of Jackson's death. The initial coroner's report stated that Jackson had died from a bullet that entered the top of his head and coursed down through his back to emerge at the 10th rib.

This would have been unlikely, if not impossible, with the bullet coming from behind Jackson. Before the final autopsy report was issued, it was decided by the autopsy surgeon that the bullet entered the convict's back and came out the top of his head.

It was fired by a guard who was prone on a gunwalk at the corner of a cell block 271 feet from where Jackson was hit, Warden Nelson said. Previously, it was understood that the bullet was fired from gunwalk No. 2, which was further away, but in the same direction. The gunwalks are passageways about 30 feet off the ground.

The guard who shot Jackson had been on duty in a gun station that overlooks the prison's lower yard and the interior of the gymnasium. The prisoners had been moved out of that area, and he was returning to the gunwalk access area to turn in his rifle.

"I heard a person holler 'mate with a pistol,'" the guard said in his official statement read by Warden Nelson. The guard dropped to the gunwalk floor and saw two men run from the area of the Adjustment Center into a paved roadway. He fired at one of them. He did not know that it was Jackson, the warden said.

Meanwhile, another shot had been fired by a guard in gun tower No. 1, which overlooks the Adjustment Center door. Warden Nelson said it was this bullet, or a ricocheting fragment of it, that struck Jackson's left ankle and caused him to stumble. Only two bullets were fired by the guards, the warden said.

Of Jackson and the wound that killed him, the warden said: "The guard was running bent over and a man firing from that position."

tion (on the wall) from his back—he was running crouched over, his head forward, that would have been the natural course for the bullet to take if it entered the lower back."

## Bingham, 6 Inmates Indicted

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP).—Attorney Stephen M. Bingham and six San Quentin prison inmates were indicted on murder counts early today in the eruption at the prison Aug. 21. The Marin County grand jury named Mr. Bingham, Hugo F. P. John Spain, Fleeta Drumgo, Louis Talamantez, David Johnson and Willie Tate.

All were charged with five counts of murder, conspiracy to commit escape by force or violence, conspiracy to possess a firearm in a prison and conspiracy to kidnap correction officers. Bingham is being sought.

## Court Voids U.S. Arrest of Miss Bacon

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The federal government acted illegally when it arrested Leslie Bacon, 19, to force her to testify before a Seattle grand jury about the bombing of the national Capitol, the Court of Appeals held here yesterday.

The court did not clarify the question of whether Miss Bacon still must be punished for contempt because she refused to testify to the grand jury. The ruling, in response to a habeas corpus petition, quashed the material witness detention warrant which brought her arrest.

She had not been charged with a crime when she was taken into custody at a Washington, D.C., courthouse by a raiding party of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

The warrant of arrest as a witness was issued by Federal District Judge George Boldt in Seattle on April 22 and she was arrested April 27. She was held in Seattle for three weeks, then jailed for refusing to answer questions.

The warrant was based on the assertion of federal officials that they thought she would flee to avoid testifying and that her evidence was material to their investigation.

The Court of Appeals held that this assertion met only part of the test for issuance of a witness arrest warrant. What also was required was showing of evidence that she would flee to avoid testifying. The court ruled that Miss Bacon was denied the opportunity to appear willingly.

Will Sue Government  
NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP).—Miss Bacon's lawyer today said she will sue the government for illegal arrest.

The lawyer, William H. Schaap, said that the decision by the Appeals Court was "in a sense... a vindication." He said that because Miss Bacon had spent two months in jail, the suit "may involve substantial damages."

## Sen. Harris Says Nomination Of Jackson Would Split Party

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The fragile truce among the Democratic presidential hopefuls was broken yesterday when Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma predicted that the nomination of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington would lead to the creation of a liberal fourth party.

Sen. Harris, who declared for the nomination last week, did not predict that such a split would necessarily re-elect President Nixon, but he cautioned that Mr. Nixon would be "very tough to unseat."

The matter of Sen. Jackson and a party split came up at a breakfast with newsmen before Sen. Harris flew to New York to announce on the steps of the General Motors Building that he was filing anti-trust legislation to break up GM and other large corporations.

The legislation is part of his campaign to redistribute economic power in America. He predicted that a break-up of "shared monopolies" where a few companies dominate an industry, could lead to a 30 percent drop in consumer prices.

## First Test of Strength

At the breakfast, Sen. Harris said he expected to make the March 14 primary in Florida his first test of strength, but did not expect to defeat Mr. Jackson or Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine there.

After Sen. Harris predicted that "Jackson might win Florida," a reporter asked him if he thought the nomination of Sen. Jackson—the lone Democratic presidential aspirant to oppose a fixed deadline for troop withdrawal from South Vietnam—"would make a fourth party inevitable?"

"I think so," Sen. Harris said. He was then asked the same question about Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. "I hear that, but not as strong as I hear that Jackson would," Sen. Harris said.

He also took a swipe at Sen. Muskie, saying that he is "in more serious trouble than he realizes about his statement on the electability of a black Vice President." Sen. Muskie said recently that he was doubtful that a ticket that included a Negro could be successful next year.

Three Attacks Reported  
Sen. Harris said he had heard three black Democratic officials, including Rep. William Clay (D., Mo.), "attack Muskie by name" because of that statement.

Sen. Harris said he was "looking for strong showing, but less than a plurality" in the Florida primary. Later, in New York, he told a reporter that "it's very important for me to beat some of the also-rans in Florida... If I come in last, that's it. I am through."

He conceded that he had scant hope that his bill for breaking up large corporations would be taken up by Congress, but said he would make it an issue in the campaign.

The legislation would apply to all industries in which four or less corporations control more than 70 percent of the sales. Sen. Harris said it would affect about a third of the manufacturing firms, including all major corporations in steel, automobiles, containers, oil and aluminum.

## Standard Oil Fined

## for Polluting S.F. Bay

RICHMOND, Calif., Oct. 1 (UPI).—Standard Oil Co. was fined the maximum \$1,000 and ordered put on two years' probation yesterday for a 30,000-gallon spill in San Francisco Bay.

The company had pleaded no test in connection with the July 28. However, attorneys Standard objected to terms of probation, which required the company to institute procedures preventing spills "at the best possible time."

## FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM the DIAMOND for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a selling first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world. Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone on love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES  
diamond houses,  
51, Boulevard de la Woluwe  
antwerp - Belgium  
tel: 03/71.33.65

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

**MICHEL SWISS**  
PERFUMES-GLOVES  
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
18, Rue de la Paix - PARIS  
Tel. CPE 60-35

IN MADRID:  
TAILORER HONG KONG Suits  
shipped from Hong Kong to anywhere.  
Hong Kong Kew Co., Generalissimo, 74.

**AAA CARS TOURS TICKETS**  
PARIS: 8 Rue de la Paix, Tel. 072-35-08  
LONDON: 22 Grosvenor Sq., Tel. 493-02-54  
ROME: 24 V. Vittoria Veneto, Tel. 07693

**FREDDY**  
PERFUMES  
GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS  
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
Phone: RIC 71-05

At Richard  
Ginori  
France  
Knoll  
International  
France

Florence Knoll  
Saarinen  
van der Rohe

Bertoia  
Charles Pollock  
Don Albinson

Knoll  
International  
France

Hans Wegner  
Franco Albini  
Gae Aulenti

Warren Platner  
Marc Held  
Breuer

Knoll  
International  
France

Charles Sévigny  
Richard Schultz  
Noguchi

Tobia Scarpa  
Sebastian Matta  
Takahama

Knoll  
International  
France

At Richard  
Ginori  
France

Opening of  
a new store  
9 fg St-Honoré  
September 16



## Urgent Call for Peace

The 57-to-38 majority by which the Senate has once again passed Sen. Mansfield's amendment for withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Indochina within six months—a cutoff from the original time-limit of nine months—reflects spreading national disillusionment with President Nixon's Vietnamization policy. The vote is an impressive demonstration of the determination in Congress to reassert legislative authority, if necessary, to bring the war to the early end the President has promised but not delivered.

The bankruptcy of Vietnamization is everywhere evident—in the one-man electoral farce scheduled for Sunday in South Vietnam, in the deteriorating military situation on the Cambodian border, in the renewed air war against the North, and in the frozen peace talks in Paris.

President Thieu's heavy-handed suppression of his non-Communist opposition has shattered the last vestige of justification for American support of the Saigon regime. The administration's uncritical support for this unchallenged election runs counter to President Nixon's own repeated pledge to seek self-determination for the people of South Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu may temporarily cow the opposition by such tyrannical tactics as his "shoot to kill" order against demonstrators protesting the one-man vote, but his repressive measures merely underscore the futility of the political base the United States has invested so many lives and resources to sustain.

The hasty dispatch of American ground

and aerial support to embattled South Vietnamese troops along the Cambodian border raises fresh questions about the vaunted accomplishments of last year's massive expansion of the war into Cambodia and last spring's major thrust into Laos. Similarly, the renewed American aerial assaults against the North indicate the deepening peril of American ground forces still left in Vietnam as the President pursues his incompatible policies of gradual withdrawal and continuing support for President Thieu's proclaimed goal of military victory. Tragic experience has demonstrated that air power cannot make up for fundamental weaknesses on the ground, both military and political.

The adverse turn in the allied military situation in Indochina renders hollow Ambassador Porter's warning to the Communists in Paris that their military position is unfavorable. The reality remains that neither side can contemplate a military solution to a problem that remains, as it always has been, fundamentally political, requiring a political solution at the peace table.

It is time that President Nixon recognized, as a majority of senators have done, that Vietnamization is a failure, daily eroding the prospects for a negotiated settlement that would assure the safe and honorable return of American troops and prisoners from Indochina. Senate revival of the Mansfield amendment gives the President another chance to turn away from unrealistic and perilous policies and to enlist the cooperation of Congress in a resolute turn toward peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mr. Agnew's Greek Visit

Vice-President Agnew's official visit to Greece later this month will give the military dictatorship there the biggest prestige boost it has enjoyed since it seized power in 1967. It will strip the last vestige of credibility from Washington's pious claim that it disapproves of the Athens regime and has tried to persuade the ruling colonels to restore democracy.

Presidential press secretary Ronald Ziegler probably is correct in saying that the visit implies "no change" in American policy. The actual policy all along has been to continue—even to increase—military aid to Greece while expressing, when it was considered politically necessary to do so, the mildest reservations about the regime's perpetuation of martial law, arbitrary arrests and the torture of political prisoners.

The Agnew trip does, however, represent a change of administration tactics—to a more open demonstration of approval and support for Colonel Papadopoulos. Mr. Agnew

reportedly sought to add Greece to the 10 countries—nearly all dictatorships—that he visited last July. But State Department counsel prevailed at that time and Athens was omitted from the itinerary.

Whatever it may be that has made Washington amenable to the October visit, it emphatically is not any lifting of repression in Greece. On the day Mr. Agnew's travel plan was announced, an Athens military court sentenced Lady Fleming, the Greek-born widow of the discoverer of penicillin, to 18 months in jail for assisting an abortive plan for the escape of a young Greek who had tried to assassinate Colonel Papadopoulos.

Before embracing the colonels, Mr. Agnew might wish to consider what kind of conditions in Greece would drive a 63-year-old woman suffering from acute diabetes to participate in such a desperate venture.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Toward European Cohesion

The question is not only to "Vietnamize" the Indochina war but to "Europeanize" Western Europe by helping it to take its own problems in charge and to build its own security system before American conventional and nuclear forces in Europe are significantly reduced. This policy presupposes a European cohesion which Americans who share this viewpoint wish to see developed.

But whatever the result of the next presidential elections—which will directly depend on the economic situation in the United States at the time—there is reason to believe that Europe is as of now confronted with the prospect of having sooner or later to provide for its own security. The strategic nuclear guarantee of the United States is bound to lose credibility. American presence in Europe is bound to dwindle. This prospect, which will perhaps please some people but plunge many others—notably the Germans—into consternation, must not lead to the sort of disarray that would disorganize European cohesion. The latter must on the contrary be revived by a realistic vision of European possibilities—which are considerable and superior to those of the U.S.S.R., notably in population and Gross National Product.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### Future of the Dollar

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing suggests that, in his opinion, the U.S. government will agree to devalue the dollar in the coming months. This view is shared by the Bundesbank director. But there is now reason to wonder whether the partners of the United States are not preparing for a sucker's bargain. The devaluation of the dollar would undoubtedly be a political success for the European governments. But in economic terms, what matters is the overall difference between present and future monetary parities. If this difference is important, the Americans will sell their products more easily on the world market. They will be able to

reduce unemployment in the United States, but at the price of an economic recession and of unemployment in Japan and Europe. The monetary crisis would then become an economic crisis. This is the real problem.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Certainly in the long run it is desirable that gold should be replaced as the monetary unit in which most countries hold a significant proportion of their reserves. But in the more immediate future an increase in the price of gold seems as inevitable—and indeed as desirable—as greater exchange flexibility. To recognize that fact would surely help America.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Spying and Its Aftermath

The spy scandal is a serious affair and the government, faced with the evidence which apparently it had, was bound to act. The Russians were becoming bolder and bolder in the number of men they were infiltrating here, and a halt had to be called. The arrogance or discourtesy with which protests from the Foreign Secretary were ignored also demanded vigorous action. Arguably the government could have privately told the Moscow authorities that the men on our list must be removed and not replaced. It is doubtful whether that would have had much effect. To insist publicly on their removal, but to avoid the protracted irritation of public trials, was probably the best course.

Having done it, however, Britain ought still to show its willingness to see an improvement in East-West relations. Of course that improvement will be harder to achieve if the Soviet Union tries to replace the expelled spies or retaliates with show trials or insists in treating Britain as if it were the leader of an anti-Soviet conspiracy. The British government has to show its willingness to talk sensibly. The Soviet government has to respond.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 2, 1896

PARIS—A remarkable ride has just been performed by a German officer of the 18th Hussars. At the close of the recent maneuvers in Lorraine, he received orders to ride to Monza, leaving Frankfurt on Sept. 13 and arriving via Zabern, Strasbourg, Bale, Lucerne, Andermatt and Gotthard to Monza, where he arrived on Sept. 19, having taken seven days, two hours to cover the distance, 730 kilometers. Horse and rider arrived in excellent condition.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1921

NEW YORK—Describing his experiences and sensations at the ceiling of the world, Lieutenant John Macready, who last Thursday broke the world's altitude record by reaching 49,500 feet, expressed his opinion that it will be impossible for man to fly much higher than that because the rarified atmosphere precludes proper control, while the intense cold and lack of oxygen prevent a human being from retaining his full faculties.



## Computing the Difference

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—In the whole mysterious gift of life, what most astounds and excites is diversity. No two human beings are the same. The tiniest snowflake, the most distant star, the intricately veined leaf of a tree each is unique. From rabbit to giraffe, from crocodile to swan, from tiger to hummingbird, nature delights in varieties of form and phenomena.

Overwhelmed by this profusion, man's deepest intellectual drive is to understand, to classify, to find self-consistent structures. But from this drive also springs man's menacing will to power.

In the realm of understanding, there is always the indeterminacy, the random event, the inexplicable phenomenon which frustrates and beckons. But in the realm of power, human beings know quite enough to exert control and to make themselves and their man-made environment conform to abstract patterns. This human effort moves strongly toward suppressing variety. In law, politics, technology, economics, education and even the ephemeral world of fashion, the greatest danger is always the tendency toward a deadening sameness, toward a loss of variety for the sake of control.

### Education Issues

Since different persons have different needs and values, there should be many different kinds of education. There is need for large state universities and small private colleges, for women's colleges and men's colleges, for schools that are religiously oriented and those that are wholly secular, for colleges which experiment freely and those which adhere to a traditional curriculum.

But religious colleges are increasingly abandoning the disciplines and emphasis which made them distinctive. Ivy League colleges are admitting women, and women's colleges are admitting men. Now comes the House Education Committee, which has written a little provision into the higher education bill. It tells the colleges that if they admit any substantial number of the other sex, they have lost control of their admission policy. Henceforth, to receive any federal aid, they have to admit students of both sexes on an equal basis.

It never made much sense for Yale or Princeton to admit a small number of women to their

undergraduate colleges or for comparable women's colleges to admit men, but as private institutions they had the right to try any policy they chose. Now they find themselves facing a rapid, far-reaching change in their character which they did not anticipate or intend. A truly humane politics, call it liberalism or conservatism, would help a society to protect diversity. But here the power of the law is again used to make life level and uniform.

In another sphere of education, there is the new popularity of the "open classroom." Presumably, it is building up from parents and administrators for teachers to learn this new approach to teaching and put it into effect. Yet what works for some children will not work for others of different social background or emotional maturity. What is congenial for some

teachers is not natural for others. Cultural fascism is one of diversity's deadly enemies.

In the marketplace, profit margins and diversity go ill together. What is fashionable can be made most profitable if the same fashion can be imposed on the largest number of consumers. The motherly woman in Akron who wears a size 16 is bullied and wheedled into wearing the same style as the young size 10 swinger in New York. Every American car of standard size is made lower, wider and more powerful until adults, doubled over, are now entering them almost on their hands and knees. None is so comfortable or as easy to enter as the high, square London taxi.

Man is a natural traveler because sameness oppresses and the unknown invites. But technology and economics work

together to eradicate the unexpected. Everywhere the hotel companies and the office building speculators erect the same tight little boxes with low ceilings and mean perspectives. The art of the interior decorator is then lavished upon the lobbies and cocktail lounges in an effort to create spurious identities. But the monotony, like the hum of the air conditioner, is inescapable.

The worldwide ecological movement is not only a response to the life-threatening dangers of pollution, but also a belated affirmation of the importance of diversity. Man, the giant predator, has destroyed countless other species. He menaces every creature from the mighty blue whale to the humble butterfly. Only now does man realize that, if he is nature's sole survivor, he will not long outlast his victims.

## Physician, Heal Thyself: I

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Wesley Hall, M.D., president of the American Medical Association, visited Britain last summer and went away distressed. He observed the National Health Service in a small mining town in Scotland and found it so bad that Americans "would never tolerate it."

"The people over there don't know any better," Dr. Hall told the National Press Club in Washington on his return. "It is tragic." Before Americans shed too many tears for the health of their British friends, it seemed wise to look at a statistic or two. The result of this check shows that Hall is faithfully maintaining the AMA's well-known reputation for accuracy and impartiality.

Infant mortality is one widely accepted test of a society's standard of health. In 1969, the rate in Britain per 1,000 live births was 18 infant deaths, in the United States 20.7. Then there is the maternal death rate. In Britain the 1969 figure per 100,000 births was 19, the American 21.4.

In a Generation

Not only are those British figures significantly better today; they were achieved, over one generation, from a starting-point

much worse than America's. In 1945 the infant mortality rate was 46 in Britain, 38 in the United States. The maternal death rate was an appalling 1,269 in Britain, 307 in the United States.

That generation is the one during which the British National Health Service, the system of tax-supported medicine for all, was created and grew up. Of course that is not the only reason for the spectacular changes in the figures. But it is certainly not irrelevant that the British standard of infant and maternal survival caught up with America's and passed it, precisely during the years of the Health Service's development.

Random Sampling

Outside the maternal-infant area, Britain publishes death rates for men and women from a number of diseases. A table published in Social Trends, a statistical annual, uses the 1950-52 average as a base of 100. If the rate is up by 10 percent in a later year, for example, the table would show 110.

Seven leading causes of death were chosen completely at random for comparison with American trends: respiratory tuberculosis, diabetes, arteriosclerotic heart disease including coronary,

hypertensive heart disease, influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis. With the same 1950-52 base as 100, these were the U.S. and British death rates for men in 1967, the last year for which figures were available:

|                  | U.S. | Britain |
|------------------|------|---------|
| Tuberculosis     | 25   | 15      |
| Diabetes         | 150  | 112     |
| Arteriosclerosis | 160  | 158     |
| Hypertension     | 55   | 40      |
| Influenza        | 30   | 9       |
| Pneumonia        | 135  | 118     |
| Bronchitis       | 253  | 91      |

In every one of those randomly selected categories, the British figure is lower. The death rate has risen since 1950-52 than the American, or fallen further. A similar table for women shows exactly the same pattern, except that the British figures are comparatively even better.

Now, there naturally may be many causes for the comparative death-rate trends. American pollution could be growing worse faster, or family tensions increasing. But not even the sophists of the AMA could read those figures to prove that Britons get inferior medical care.

The Real Problem

Hall should stop shedding tears for the British and start worrying about the real problem. That is the inadequate medical care provided in the richest nation on earth.

At its best American medicine is superb, as British doctors often admiringly remark. But too few Americans get the best. That is why the United States is down further than might be expected in world health tables, not only in comparison with Britain. In infant mortality, for example, a 1968 United Nations report showed 22 countries with a lower rate than ours.

The characteristic generous answer to such evident national failings is to spend more money. But we know by now that in the medical field this alone is no solution. The United States spends about 6.5 percent of its Gross National Product on health and medical care, Britain only 4.5.

What needs to be changed is the system of delivering medical care to the individual American. It is, as a British medical writer put it, "a desperately inefficient as well as heartless way of bringing the benefits of modern medicine to the population. Despite its wealth the health of America is poor."

## Letters

### Youth and War

Tom Wicker, in his piece, "Fire in the Ashes," (Sept. 24) gives us a report of a gathering in Winston-Salem, N.C., of the Committee To End War.

The well-attended meeting of middle-class and middle-aged people seems proof to Tom Wicker that the American people have not lost interest in the war and in their striving for a better and peaceful world. And yet, reading between the lines, it seems to me that there is a certain sadness, and as if to assure himself he relies on the students, coming back soon to the campus: They will with new vigor take up the cause for peace.

As much as Tom Wicker—and many Americans—hope and wish that the young generation will continue this fight, I fear that youth which started with "Make Love Not War" printed on their shirts, to be followed by Prof. Charles Reich's students

with their soiled blue jeans and other insignia of "the bearers of a new culture" ("The Greening of America"), up to the Children of Jesus, hysterically crying, "Jesus, take my hands," are doing nothing but falling from one clownery into another.

ARTHUR FREUD.

Vienna.

### American Voices

The nonsense voiced by Thomas Whyte (DET, Sept. 28) is almost matched by the responding letters which you have printed. This distaste has the tendency to suggest that our voices should be soothing, compassionate and sexy. His counterpart responds that if we all had Georgian accents there would be no bachelors left. Is it any wonder that today's woman is so angry?

MAGGIE SHAPIRO.

Worms, West Germany.

### Freedom and Dignity

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt seems to have little idea of what freedom and dignity are about. He was taken in too easily by Prof. Skinner's intellectual shell game. Freedom is not a putative fact of nature whose possible existence is subject to scientific research; rather it is a moral assumption about the purpose of human life. Behaviorism is an acceptable scientific theory because freedom, as such, is irrelevant to scientific investigations of how things happen. However, the scientific explanation of how

things happen does not, in itself, answer the question of how they ought to happen; and no psychologist's formula can demonstrate the inherent value of human survival or happiness. Of course, we will probably need to curb certain freedoms which are presently so badly abused as to threaten the dignity of our lives. We may, furthermore, be thankful for Prof. Skinner's suggestions on how this might best be attempted. But from the point of view of its moral acceptability, our decision will be a free one; and we should make no concessions to pseudo-scientific prophets of moral determinism.

W.M. MONTGOMERY.

Wiesbaden.

### Once an American...

Having lived in Europe for 14 years I'm still an American—although I appreciate the European customs and the way of life here; otherwise I wouldn't yet be here. But I still hear the phrase "Yankee go home" all over Europe, less in Spain.

As an American, I'm bitter over this I've tried many many times to get with the people here; but it seems, once an American, always an American.

We have been too generous with our help and money. What has it got us? "Yankee go home."

Bravo to Nixon and his new policy. It is high time and long overdue for our so-called allies to help us.

PAUL BINDER.

Figueras, Spain.

## Inscrutable Ally in The We

By Rowland I. and Robert N.

TOKYO—On Sunday, a U.S. envoy, unplaying at cloak-and-diplomacy, slipped into a secret proposal that this widening suspicion that the United States President Nixon, has a dependable, capriciously inscrutable ally.

The envoy was Ambassador David Kennedy and the many Americans in Japan, except in field nor diplomacy, sent him the text of a quick principal demand quick through Tokyo: Unless, Oct. 1 or soon thereafter, to governmental negoti reducing textile export United States, Washington arbitrarily reduce them.

But one aspect of Japan's did not immediately out. If the Japanese agree to textile negoti, which made clear, it would yield considerably much it wants Japan to the yen upward.

### An Old Irritant

Beneath their studied nonchalance, high Japanese are distraught and by this latest proposal President Nixon's new program having predi worldwide financial crisis that tangential out, irritant of Japanese tea ports? Furthermore, b. Mr. Nixon's 1968 political commitment to an essentially American textiles industry given priority over questions of international treaty reform?

This, apart from conceals at being handed an ultimatum the Japanese are utterly puzzled, as indeed is the easy target for Mr. Nixon's up to.

The anger and confusion reinforced a disillusion about the United States—the Japanese establishment may be only dimly aware Washington. Unmistakable generation-long alliance World War II enemies badly shaken by the summer of 1971, never be the same again.

### Sato Shaken Bad

Prime Minister Eisaku government has not yet ed and may never fully from the first of what Tok the Nixon shock. His announcement of the new policy. Although Japanese dials grumble that Mr. should have given Sato a warning, their real complaint concerns the unpredictability policy.

"I think it was not a wise for your President to be suddenly," a high Japanese official told us bluntly, "careful official statements, a president of Argentina president of Chile, you instability and surprise from the President of the States. What can we expect from you?"

Japanese reaction to the Nixon shock, his new program of Aug. 15, has intensified with the fully feeling here that the Nixon administration, winning the home for its get-tough Japan posture, is using as a scapegoat for deficient the American economy.

Undoubtedly, the Japanese brought to public official unofficially established a of confusion leading up to two Nixon shocks. Japanese officials, upon such conciliatory gestures as Nixon as his trip to Alaska greet Emperor Hirohito and strong call for Senate ratification of the Okinawa agreement, cannot comprehend the Nixon shock. Far more important to Japanese Foreign Ministry ceremonial cosmetics is Sato of the Treasury John B. nally's emergence as a strong man of the Nixon administration. Japanese diplomats give the U.S. government, ing warm diplomatic relations with Japan totally distinct Connally's brazen economic tactics. "Economics and a may—it is the same to us, one Foreign Ministry, and "They cannot be separated."



## British to Tighten Security

## Belfast Sniper Kills Soldier, the 23d in Ulster This Year

BELFAST, Oct. 1 (UPI).—A soldier was killed and a soldier was wounded and later killed in fighting today between troops and Roman Catholics on the edge of Belfast's Ardara district, the army said, on after sniper fire killed a

member of a foot patrol in Kesh, a patrol in an armored personnel carrier fought off other snipers in nearby Ardara Street and wounded one of them, an army spokesman said.

Rubber Bullets Fired  
The sniper tried to hide in a school but was captured there, the spokesman said.

The Ardara battle began when troops seized a suspected member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. But a rock-throwing crowd attacked the troops and the suspect escaped, army sources said.

The troops fired rubber bullets to disperse the mob and minutes later sniper fire killed the soldier, Sgt. Peter James Sharp, 22. He was the 23d soldier to die this year in Northern Ireland's Protestant-Catholic violence and the 53d person since Britain introduced internment without trial for IRA suspects two months ago.

Shortly before the shooting, the British defense secretary, Lord Carrington, met senior members of the Northern Ireland cabinet to discuss measures to tighten security. He announced that the ceiling strength of the Ulster defense regiment reserve force would be raised from 6,000 to 10,000 men and that British troops would toughen tactics to counter an increasing use of automatic weapons by the IRA.

"Have to Answer Back"  
"We know the IRA have a bazooka and they are using automatic weapons increasingly," Lord Carrington said. "That means the army will have to answer back with automatic weapons on a much greater scale than ever before."

He said he discussed with the British commander in Northern Ireland, Gen. Sir Henry Tuzo, the possibility of blowing up isolated crossing points on the Irish Republic border, but he refused to elaborate. The British authorities say that the IRA infiltrates men and weapons from the Irish Republic.

Earlier in the day, gunmen wounded a civilian in a shooting in the Protestant area of Shankill Road, some of several gun battles since a bombing last night killed two persons in a crowded pub.

Bombs exploded in Catholic areas and a wave of robberies swept the city. Gunmen held up three banks, a printing firm and the office of a construction contractor and got away with \$10,000, the police said. Other gunmen hijacked, looted and burned a mail truck on a country road near the Irish Republic border, making off with \$3,000, the police said.

## Sixth Fleet Gets New Chief, Adm. Gerald E. Miller

NAPLES, Oct. 1 (AP).—Adm. Isaac C. Kidd Jr. turned over command of the powerful Sixth Fleet today and warned that Soviet strength in the Mediterranean had reached a level that "bodes any avowed intent at peaceful purposes."

At the same time, John A. Chafee, Secretary of the Navy, issued an assurance that NATO forces would remain the "predominant power" in the region. Adm. Kidd delivered the warning at a ceremony here aboard the U.S.S. Springfield, the fleet flagship. Then he passed command of the fleet to Vice-Adm. Gerald E. Miller.

Adm. Kidd, promoted to four-star admiral effective today, is leaving to take up his new assignment as chief of Navy material.

Mr. Chafee said at the ceremony: "I assure you today that this fleet will continue to act in the cause of peace and stability. And it will maintain whatever level of strength may be required to act in that cause effectively. This is the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy."



A ROYAL SHOW—Newly graduated officer cadets of Jordan Royal Military College leap spectacularly through a blazing obstacle as they put on training demonstration for King Hussein last week, who gave them their officer certificates.

## U.S. Demands World Action On Drugs

GENEVA, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The United States today demanded tougher international action against the illicit narcotics trade, warning that drug abuse has become a plague which threatens society itself.

John E. Ingersoll, director of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau, said the international convention drawn up in 1953 is no longer adequate to control the problem today.

"We face a drug abuse problem so different in degree from what it was a decade ago that it may be said to be different in kind," Mr. Ingersoll told the United Nations Narcotics Commission.

"Ten years ago we were united in humanitarian concern for the relative handful of unfortunate who had fallen victim to drug abuse, and we sought to protect by common action those not yet affected."

"Today we face a rapidly spreading contagion to which no country is immune and which threatens society itself," Mr. Ingersoll said.

"The very existence of today's narcotics plague, the very fact that in 1971 there is more opium available for illicit purposes than ever before, proclaims for all the world to see that the international control system now in force needs improvement," he said.

While legal production of opium averaged 800 tons a year between 1963 and 1968, he said, illicit production was estimated at 1,200 tons annually, although the United States believes the figure to be far higher.

This amount is accounted for by Southeast Asia alone, he said. The United States specifically proposed these amendments to the 1953 convention:

• The UN Narcotics Board "as a matter of right" can oblige states to give information on poppy cultivation.

• The board could request an on-the-spot investigation.

• The board would have the power to oblige states to modify poppy cultivation estimates to ensure that only enough is produced for legitimate medical and scientific needs.

• The board would have the power to impose a drug embargo on any state violating the convention.

• Extradition of persons guilty of drug offenses be made easier and speedier and include states which do not have bilateral extradition treaties.

8 Die in Plane Crash  
VILLAFRANCA, Italy, Oct. 1 (UPI).—A military aircraft carrying eight men crashed today on the runway of the Villafranca Airport, near Verona. Officials said there were no survivors.

## Madrid Paper Says Tourism Invades Spain 'New Colonialism' Is Feared as Danger

MADRID, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Madrid newspaper ABC today warned Spaniards that their country was threatened by a "new colonialism"—the tourist invasion. The monarchist daily, Spain's biggest, said the 25 million foreigners who annually invade the country's resorts and beaches are turning large parts of Spain into an alien land where foreign languages are spoken, foreign currency is being accepted and Spaniards discriminated against.

"In a thousand and one small and big things, we detect the existence of a new colonialism—tourism," ABC said. "It is being imposed on us in a way which is plainly dangerous."

ABC acknowledged the benefits of tourism for Spain's economy, but said that most of the new tourist facilities were being financed with foreign capital. It expressed regret that there are practically no limits to new construction in the tourist regions.

ABC said the "phenomenon of discrimination" has appeared in major tourist regions. "There are places in some of our tourist centers from which the natives are practically banned," ABC said. "In other places, Spanish currency is not accepted. The language of the country is being substituted with the language of our visitors."

ABC said newspaper stands in the tourist regions were overflowing with foreign periodicals and Spanish foreign-language publications. It was sometimes difficult to find a Spanish newspaper, ABC said.

## Vienna Is Visited By Rostropovich

VIENNA, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist and conductor reportedly banned from traveling abroad last year, has arrived in Vienna for performances with the Bolshoi theater company. It was announced today.

Mr. Rostropovich, 44, who arrived from Georgia yesterday, will conduct Prokofiev's opera "War and Peace" at the Vienna State Opera House on Oct. 7, 12 and 14.

He was reported to have been forbidden to leave the Soviet Union last year after he wrote an open letter complaining of the treatment of the Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, but this was never officially confirmed.

## George Angus Garrett, 83, Banker, Ex-Envoy to Eire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—George Angus Garrett, 83, former U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Ireland and an investment banker, died of a heart attack at his home here Wednesday.

Mr. Garrett, a native of La Crosse, Wis., was one of the founders of the Federal City Council in Washington, the civic organization that helped to spark much of the urban redevelopment of the nation's capital in the late 1950s and the 1960s.

Mr. Garrett was named the Washington partner in the New York investment firm of H. B. Keach & Co. in 1921 and was a general partner in Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith from 1940 until his retirement in 1959.

On April 10, 1947, Mr. Garrett was appointed U.S. minister to Ireland. When the American legation there was elevated to embassy status on March 10, 1950, he was named ambassador. He served in that post until May 31, 1951.

Jacob Frumkin  
NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UPI).—

—Jacob Frumkin, 91, a lawyer for more than six decades in Jewish organizations in Russia, Germany, France and the United States, died here Monday after a heart attack.

Mr. Frumkin had been chairman since 1956 of the Union of Russian Jews here and co-editor of "Russian Jewry, 1880-1917," published here in 1956. Since 1948,

## Birth-Curb Hormones Given Without Pill

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 1 (UPI).—A system of administering birth control hormones without the use of a pill is being tested by Alza Corp., a research firm.

The developers say the chemically impregnated intra-uterine device releases a minute quantity of hormone into the uterus. The device can remain in place for a year.

The company said it has permission from the Food and Drug Administration to expand testing of the new birth control method to 1,000 women.

## Fete in Athens

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Mayors from 150 European countries and the United States attended celebrations here yesterday on the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of Athens as capital of Greece. The observance began with a Te Deum at the Athens cathedral.

## ound Workers Orly Strike, Laying Luggage

IS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—A wildcat strike of ground personnel at Orly airport created chaos for hundreds of passengers today. In last night, the walkout ended with the second strike in school teachers in the area in 10 days, a threat-like by some police and a walkout of Paris employees set for next week.

Emergency service of luggage handlers allowed planes to leave Orly on schedule. But like, for higher wages and working conditions, tied up loading of luggage. The rapidly rising cost of living in the background of all the movements. New statistics showed that prices rose 4.02 percent in August, bringing the cost of living index up 4.02 for the first eight months.

## Official Returns

EVA, Oct. 1 (AP).—Marjorie, president of the International Red Cross Committee, returned from a 12-day visit to Communist China, where he met officials of the government and the Chinese Red Cross. He said his visit was aimed at renewing contact with the Chinese Red Cross, he said, was going through reorganization.

## TV Strike

ENHAGEN, Oct. 1 (AP).—g radio and TV journalists broadcast nothing but news weather forecast and messages on missing twelve hours after the began at midnight over a dispute, there had been a "vital" enough for broad-

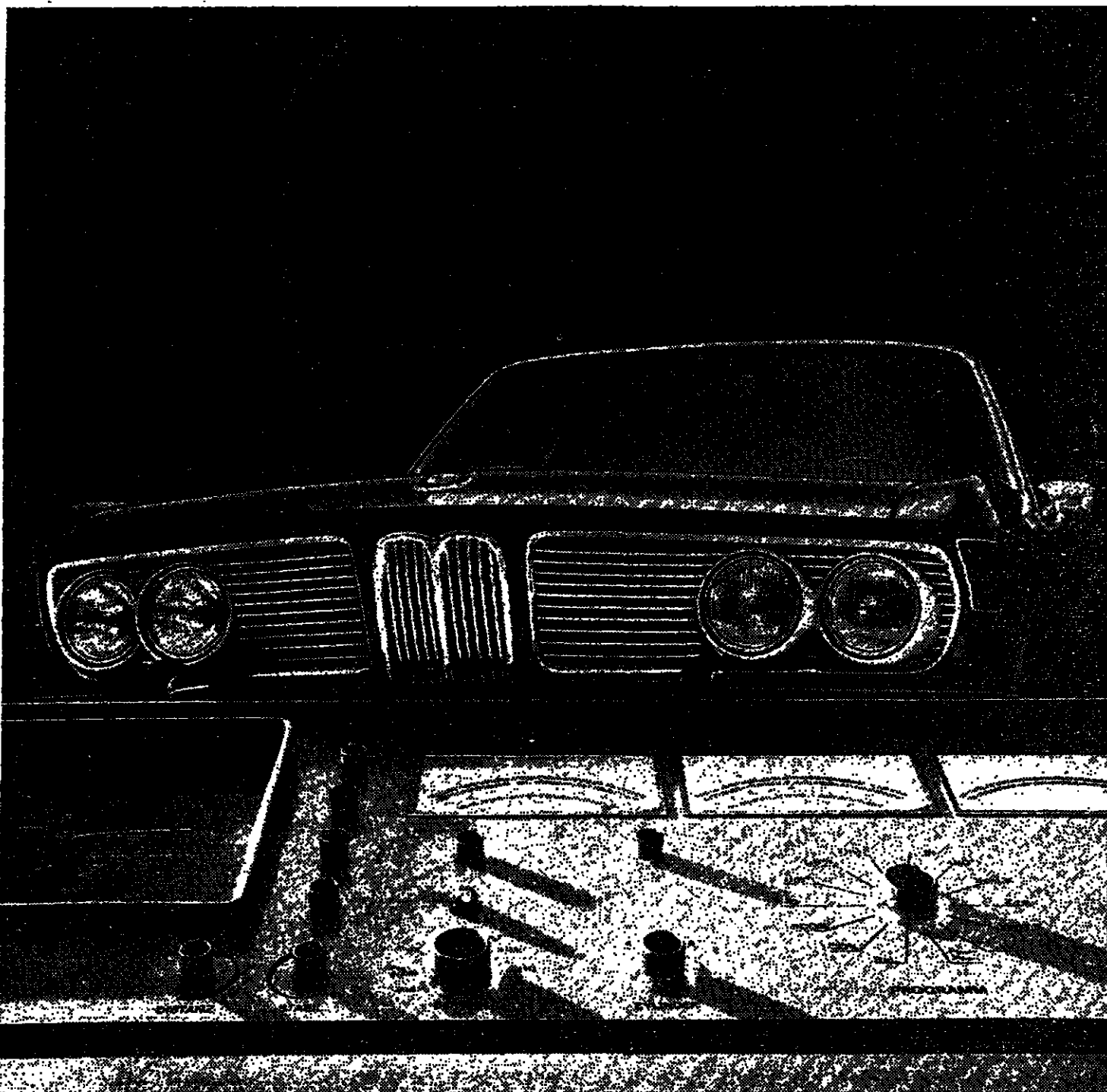
## The Cognac with a world appeal

Who is she?  
What language does she speak?  
Her appeal spans all continents.  
Her message is silent but unmistakable.  
She prefers Bisquit Fine Champagne VSOP Classic French Cognac.  
Smooth and mature.  
In each bottle are a century and a half of experience. Call for Bisquit Fine Champagne VSOP.  
You'll be speaking a language the rest of the world understands.

Cognac

Bisquit

Fine Champagne VSOP



## Outstanding methods for outstanding cars

When a man buys a BMW he expects something special. With utmost precision. And he is justified to expect this, not just when the car is new—but always. So we have equipped our service stations with the BMW Programmtest. This compact electronic apparatus has the same principle as an electrocardiogram. It

measures the car's performance by means of indicator dials and oscillographs. And shows which adjustments are necessary. So the BMW Programmtest guarantees that each BMW always keeps the precision and performance it has when it leaves the factory. And that BMW drivers always keep what they have bought: outstanding cars.



BMW electronic-center



## Paris Movies

## 'No Orchids for Miss Blandish'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—More than 50 novels by James Hadley Chase have been published in French translation and their creator, a charming Englishman of Guards-officer appearance and Foreign Office accent who writes in the tough medium of Yankee detective fiction, is probably the most widely read author today in France.

Some years ago a Grand Guignol dramatization of his "No Orchids for Miss Blandish" was accompanied by an amusing scandal. As a publicity stunt the rumor was spread that Martine Carol, who was playing its harassed heroine, had been abducted. A police search was organized and she was tracked down to her dressing room, elated to hear that the ticket sales had increased.

Robert Aldrich, a charter member of the Hollywood blood-thunder-brutality school, has taken "Miss Blandish" in hand and it re-emerges as an American movie (at the Colisée). Mr. Aldrich has been able to provide it with more lebensraum than was possible on the 2-by-4 stage of the Grand Guignol and he has vivified his version with graphic shootouts in which the participants suffer ghastly wounds, writhe in agony and emit hellish yells as the machine guns rattle. As sadism always pays, it should have a lengthy, prosperous engagement.

Miss Blandish (Kim Darby, only yesterday the child actress of "True Grit") is a wealthy Southern belle who is kidnapped

on leaving a country club ball. Her alarmed father quickly pays the million-dollar ransom, but her abductor, a Faulkneresque set of white-trash creeps, decide that it would be safer to kill her than to return her. To survive she becomes the innamorata of a jealous half-wit of the band, much to the subsequent disgust of her parent, a "death rather than dishonor" man.

Often these British attempts to follow in the footsteps of Ray-

mond Chandler and to catch the flavor of the American some have grotesque dividends. One recalls the Chicago editor who complained that he had had so many pink gins the previous night that he was seeing everything in Technicolor. Rex Smith, quondam editor of the Sun, was probably the only Chicago editor, past or present, who even knew what a pink gin was.

If the Chase text contained any such ludicrous faux pas they have been omitted from the screen script which, 100 percent American, is obviously intended as another "Bonnie and Clyde." But whereas "Bonnie and Clyde" triumphed with its wonderful direction, superlative acting and uncannily convincing atmosphere, "The Grissom Gang," the trite title this adaptation bears, is just a Grand Guignol shocker "opened up" in the customary movie manner.

Those who attend the movies regularly often have the illusion that they are seeing the same film twice. This is no illusion. "L'Albatros," Jean-Pierre Mocky's latest (at the Triomphe), is also about the abduction of a rich society miss, on this occasion the daughter of a politician standing for election. She is nabbed by an odd-ball revolutionary whom the police are hunting down. Mocky is a clever New Wave cineaste, but like so many of his comrades he has tried to do too much. Apparently believing himself to be Erich von Stroheim, he has not only written and directed his scenario, but in



Kim Darby in "No Orchids for Miss Blandish."

addition plays its leading role, that of the leftist kidnapper. As this character is, as far as can be deduced, involved in student movements his postgraduate appearance is disconcerting, reminding one of the case of the girl who stayed in the first grade so long that she was mistaken for the teacher.

Mocky embroils his film with the slick and snappy Lelouch technique, but it is a less successful kind of Lelouch than Labro's "Sans Mobile Apparent."

Jean Rouch, the cinematic ethnologist, has delivered himself of the grand scuderie of a crowd of the grand scuderie was a crowd of a good hundred or so well-dressed and frate lecomers who—mirabile dicta—had been refused admission until the first act was over!

reporting their findings to the chiefs of an import-export firm back home. As a result of this investigation air-conditioned skyscrapers spout in Nigeria and some dubious personnel—including a tramp, a lady of the town and a nightclub dancer—are recruited to come from Paris and aid in the uplift. The experiment is a failure and the Nigerian natives reject imported "civilization" to go back to their straw huts. As young Africa appears to be in need of all the improvements available, the Rouch fantasy may seem on the surface a bit cynical, but it is actually a plea for more solid education. It is engagingly performed by a largely black company who improvise the situations as the film progresses.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—This is how The New York Times critic rates new movies:

"Desperate Characters," Frank D. Gilroy's debut as a film director (he also produced the film, and adapted Paula Fox's novel), stars Kenneth Mars and Shirley MacLaine as a childless, middle-class couple dwelling on the outskirts of Brooklyn Heights. "If there were such things as urban renewal projects for people," writes Vincent Canby, "then Sophie and Otto Bentwood would be likely prospects for immediate aid." The film is "full of the details of urban desperation, painfully and accurately observed at eye level, without exploitation or condescension," says the critic. "Yet I must confess that 'Desperate Characters' left me, if not unmoved, then unimpressed. It's as if its cheerlessness had been bottled straight." Canby had nothing but admiration for Miss MacLaine, however, who "seems to be as sweet and appealing as a woman at the end of her rope can be," and Mars, whose "cruelty and denseness are obviously the eroded remains of decency."

"Adios Sabata," an Italian Western dubbed in English, with Yul Brynner, the soldier of fortune on the side of the revolutionaries striving to free Mexico from Emperor Maximilian, going after Colonel Skimmel, the Austrian bad guy, contains "nothing really historic or notable," writes A.H. Weller, except for the fact that Colonel Skimmel is ready to take off with a hoghead full of gold dust that our good hombres led by Brynner want for reasons that "turn out to be somewhat less than obvious since Brynner and the revolutionaries are afflicted by avarice." This makes the going "just that much dustier," says Weller. "It's a pleasure to say 'Adios Sabata,'" Frank Kramer directed.

"Bliss, God, White Devil," (Deus e o Diabo na Terra do Sol), the final film in the retrospective of Brazil's revolutionary Cinema Novo, is, A. H. Weller reports, "one of the most visually effective and artistic examples of the work of Glauber Rocha," who directed the movie and also wrote the story and screenplay.

## Opera in Paris

## After 14 Months of Darkness

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—After 14 months of darkness, in all senses of the word, the Paris Opéra reopened last night—and gloriously, with a performance of Wagner's "Die Walküre" entirely equal to the occasion, and all the pomp and circumstance that the French can lay on for a good bash at the Opéra.

Several hundred persons gathered in front of the Palais Garnier before the 8:30 p.m. curtain time to watch the notables arrive. The center box went to Cultural Minister Jacques Dubaut, who played a key role in bringing the bitter labor negotiations to an end last spring. Also on hand, besides the interim administrator of the two Paris opera houses, Daniel Lesur, were Georges Auric, who had the helm of this unruly vessel for six years during the 1960s, and Rolf Liebermann, who comes from Hamburg in 1973 to take it over.

There were signs of the new face the Opéra is presenting, although most of the work done in the last 14 months has been in the working areas behind the curtain and in the enlarged orchestra pit. Gone are the old programs, loaded with advertising, never-changing articles of canned history of the Opéra, and sometimes comical translations. The new program (all in French) is attractive, informative and thinner. Price unchanged at 4 francs.

## After Act I

Another novelty was the slight awaiting audience members dashing out for a bit of sustenance after Act I. There at the foot of the grand scuderie was a crowd of a good hundred or so well-dressed and frate lecomers who—mirabile dicta—had been refused admission until the first act was over!

All this would mean little, were it not for the signs of musical regeneration as well. The Opéra's orchestra, under the experienced hand of Lovro von Matacic, played in such a way as to justify the substantial body of opinion that it is the best orchestra in France and one of the best to be found in an opera-house pit anywhere when it wants to be.

Onstage, Régine Crespin—one of France's great singers, more familiar at the Met and other points than at home—stood out.

## Pompidou to Open Picasso Exhibition

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou will pay national honor to Pablo Picasso on the occasion of the painter's 90th birthday later this month, it was announced today.

Picasso, whose birthday is Oct. 25, will be honored by an exposition of his paintings in the Grand Gallery of the Louvre Museum. The ten-day exposition will be opened by Mr. Pompidou Oct. 21.

In a solid cast, her radiant lyricism reinforced by a new sense of dramatic urgency.

## Lyric Side

Elsewhere, the international cast was definitely weighted on the lyric rather than heroic side. Jean Cox's Siegmund was fervently sung and Hubert Hofmann's Wotan, not there at all when sheer power was needed and rather more businesslike than godlike, was nevertheless distinguished by intelligence and sensitive projection of the text. Berit Lindholm sometimes gave the impression of working hard as Brinnhilde, but Brinnhilde she is, and her growth in the role continues. Michèle Ymla was a stern, strongly sung Fricka, while Michael Langdon was a rough-titled but effective Hunding. The eight Walkyries, all French, distinguished themselves.

The production is a 1967 reproduction of Wieland Wagner's final Bayreuth "Ring" production, the only product of Auric's abortive project to do the entire cycle here. Last night's staging was handled by Hans Hotter, the now virtually retired Wagnerian baritone. His production was faithful to the sense of the original and, like the musical side, gave evidence of ample rehearsal time.

Alas, ample rehearsal time and solid casting were not much in evidence the previous night at the Opéra-Comique, when the smaller sister house offered its first novelty of the season—Rossini's "La Pietra del Paragone." Written when Rossini was 20, it preceded the "Barber of Seville" by four years, but it has

much of that great opal in embryonic form, a typical libretto of the three potential pretending to be ruined. The production comes from the Théâtre du Cap sets based on Robert I. comic postcard designs for Glyndebourne. In French, as is the pol Salle Favart—and the part of the rub.

French has a flatness on an Italian text, and singing was only as good as the vocalists. But it was too heavy, typically Rossinian melisma part of Clarissa, a was suave as the poet, count, and Michel Roux time of his life as Macsebrook, a journalist-critic and not his feelings in against the press in the But a relatively mild like this demands sharpness and sparkle, was not supplied by Je Hartmann's workman ducting nor Gabriel operetta-like staging, have been champagne, one took the cork out

## Correction

Due to an error, sentence of the report Netherlands Opera pro Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione Poppea" (1642, Sept. 17) is wrong. The correct date is 1643. We have read, of course, noting that they also share the share of the evening the curtain call.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>FRANCE-PARIS</b><br/>EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 85 Rue des Bains, Paris-16. Tel: 865-37-72.<br/>11 a.m. from Front Neilly, bus 14 to "Les Godards." Tel: 865-37-72.</p> <p><b>METHODIST CHURCH</b>, English-speaking, 4 Rue Montmartre, Paris-2. Tel: 239-10-10. 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. R. La. Hour.</p> <p><b>FRANCE-PARIS</b><br/>ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 1 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (16). Tel: 72-21. Sunday Masses 10:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.</p> <p><b>AMERICAN CATHEDRAL</b><br/>23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.<br/>Holy Communion: 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.<br/>Nursery thru Jr. Hl.</p> <p><b>SUNDAY SERVICE &amp; SERMON 10:45</b><br/>Very Rev. S.L. Biddle, D.D., Dean<br/>Canon R. Tilden, Mr. N. Proulx, Org.<br/>Visitors warmly invited.<br/>Episcopal—All Denominations welcomed.</p> <p><b>THE AMERICAN CHURCH</b><br/>85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e<br/>Church School: 10:30 a.m.<br/>Worship: 11:30 a.m.<br/>TOWARD THE RENEWAL OF WORSHIP<br/>Diocese of Geneva<br/>Dr. Edwin R. Teller, Rev. Dames F. Bradley, Pastors: Alexis Vireo, Intern: E. J. Fenderson, Organist: (Interdenominational—Interdenominational)</p> | <p><b>FRANCE-PARIS</b><br/>ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC 50 Ave. Hoche (16). Saturday 10:30 a.m. (2nd). Sunday Masses: 10:30 a.m. and 11:15 a.m. (English). 11:30 a.m. (2nd). Confessions: Monday 11:30 to 12:30 &amp; 8 p.m. to 7 p.m. 11:30 to 12:30 &amp; 8 p.m. to 7 p.m.</p> <p><b>AUSTRIA-VIENNA</b><br/>VIENNA COMMUNITY CH. Dist., Dorotheergasse 18. Rev. James S. Griffin, Tel.</p> <p><b>GERMANY-FRANKFURT</b><br/>ST. JAMES' R.L. Adams St. 5 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. C. in Frankfurt, Dom. 12:30 p.m. An der Heide 42, Oberstadt.</p> <p><b>GERMANY-MUNICH</b><br/>The English-Language Sect. of Protest. in Munich. 11:45 and 7:30 p.m. Tel. 588334. Pastor: Dr. W. Turr.</p> <p><b>SWITZERLAND-ZURICH</b><br/><b>INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CH.</b><br/>Worship &amp; Sun. School. Tahrquinst, Frenschard. Rev. E. E. Brown, Tel. (Interdenominational)</p> |
|--|--|

# SPAIN INTRODUCES ITS READY-TO-WEAR through the MODA DEL SOL GROUP

D'ORSAY  
GENE ENRICH  
JERSON  
KELSON  
LA ROULIQUE  
MANUFACTURAS ARROYO  
PIPERS  
PRENTON  
SANGERAN  
VESTILUX  
ZALESKI  
BARRIOS PELETEROS

Shoes: PEDRO GARCIA  
Jewelry: SAPENA  
Handbags: GACELA  
Jerseys: ZALDIN'S  
Wigs: MONNA LISA

A collection of more than 1,000  
Spring-Summer Models for 1972 at the  
CASTELLANA HILTON HOTEL, MADRID  
October 8-12, 1971

Press show of the Moda del Sol Collection  
Friday, October 8.

Public show daily from 10 am.

October 9, 10, 11, 12  
Exhibition and sales all day at the stands of the exhibitors

|   |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE D'ART MATIGNON</b><br/>36 Avenue Matignon, Paris-8e<br/><b>MAX SAVY</b><br/>"The seven deadly sins"<br/>Until October 16</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE HERVE</b><br/>18 Avenue Matignon, Paris-8e. — 225-55-58.<br/>Permanently:<br/><b>CARDOT - DEGAS - HEALUME - LARIONOV</b><br/><b>PINCHON - PISSARO - GERMAINE RICHIER</b><br/><b>RODIN - ROUAULT - VILAMINCK - VUILLARD</b><br/><b>WEISBUCH</b></p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE YERRIERE</b><br/>15 Avenue Matignon (8e) — 225-29-52.<br/><b>MARC - PETIT</b><br/>Recent Tapestries<br/>September 29 — October 21</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE ARIEL</b><br/>146 Boulevard Haussmann (8e) — 271-12-09.<br/><b>R.E. GILLET</b><br/>Recent Paintings<br/>September 30 — October 23</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE RIVE DROITE</b><br/>3, rue Duras - Paris 8 - 265-33-45<br/><b>STAMPOLI</b><br/>"exposition de dessins"<br/>du 1<sup>er</sup> au 30 octobre</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE LAURENS</b>, 34 Avenue Matignon 8e 225-47-60<br/><b>MINGORANCE</b><br/>Vernissage Monday, October 4, from 5 to 10 p.m., under the patronage of His Excellency SYLVIO ZABALA, the Mexican Ambassador to France.<br/>Until October 23</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE REGIS LANGLOIS</b><br/>169, rue St-Honore 1<sup>er</sup> — 742-92-93<br/><b>J. DESFOITAINES</b><br/>"une artiste visionnaire"<br/>jusqu'au 19 octobre<br/>et en exclusivité</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE ARCANES</b><br/>4, Rue de Valenciennes — 245-51-53.<br/><b>OLEG ZINGER</b><br/>Paintings<br/>Until October 16th.</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>GALERIE ANLETTE CHAUAUD</b><br/>7 Rue Bonaparte-8e — 033-74-88.<br/><b>COLETTE RIBOUD</b><br/>Until October 18</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>FELIX VERCEL</b> [NEW YORK]<br/>PRESENTS EXCLUSIVELY<br/><b>G. DE PASS</b><br/>september 29<br/>through october 16<br/>9, AVENUE MATIGNON<br/>PARIS 8<sup>e</sup> - TEL 266-25-19</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>Wally Findlay</b><br/>Galleries International<br/>100 rue de Valenciennes - Paris 8<sup>e</sup><br/>2, av. Matignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup><br/><b>sébire</b><br/>"The Sea"<br/>October 8 - 30<br/>Tel: 225-70-74<br/>monday thru saturday<br/>10 a.m.-13 p.m. - 14-19 p.m.</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>Galerie J.-B. DIETTE</b><br/>4, Avenue Matignon - PARIS-8e - 359-81-17<br/><b>XXth CENTURY</b><br/>small drawings<br/>LONDON<br/><b>OMELL GALLERIES</b><br/>19th and 20th<br/>CENTURY PAINTINGS<br/>AT REALISTIC PRICES<br/>22 Bury Street, St. James's,<br/>London, S.W.1</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>MAISONBOURG GALLERY LTD.</b><br/>17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.<br/>EXHIBITION OF GRAPHICS AND MULTIMEDIA<br/>Daily 10-5:30. Sots. 10-12:30.</p> | <p><b>PARIS</b><br/><b>THE BIRD GALLERY</b><br/>24 St. James's St. S.W.1.<br/>OLD MASTER PAINTINGS<br/>AND MASTER DRAWINGS<br/>LONDON<br/><b>LEEVEY GALLERY</b><br/>Mixed exhibition of contemporary<br/>British and French Paintings, on<br/>view until October 23rd. 10-5:30.<br/>Sots. 10-1. 20 Bruton St., W.1.</p> | <p><b>LONDON</b><br/><b>CRANE KALMAN GAI</b><br/>178 Brompton Road, Lond<br/>FIRST RETROSPECTIVE<br/>OF SPANISH ART<br/><b>GINES PARR</b><br/>(1898-1969)<br/>Sept. 31 until Oct. 5<br/>Daily 10-5</p> | <p><b>ZURICH</b><br/><b>MAISONBOURG GALLERY</b><br/>Zurich, Gleschenschtrasse<br/>100a<br/>Tel. 01 38 34<br/><b>HENRI MA</b><br/>Permanent Exhibition<br/>September/October<br/>Masterpieces of the 19th<br/>century, contemporary art,<br/>European art, graphics,<br/>Marbroux, art and design,<br/>sculptures by Lipchitz, etc.<br/>Sots. 10-12:30. Sots. 10-12:30.<br/>(Saturday 10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.)</p> | <p><b>ROME</b><br/><b>MAISONBOURG GALLERY</b><br/>Via Veneto, 100<br/>Tel. 06 4781<br/><b>OBELISCO</b>, 146 Via<br/>CONTEMPORARY ART<br/>Sots. 10-12:30. Sots. 10-12:30.</p> | <p><b>VIENNA</b><br/><b>Galerie ARNOLD</b>, Beckers<br/>Modern Austrian Art, G<br/>Tel. 01 4781<br/><b>Galerie JUANES</b><br/>Spanish modern<br/>Collective show<br/>Villanueva 7. Tel. 225 11</p> |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|



## WYTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, nonfiction, poetry, history and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet & VANCE Press, 534 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10018, U.S.A.

## THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES

**Pussycoat**  
The most exciting Parisian Girls  
Floor show - Dance  
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn  
22 E. Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8e-21.  
RECOMMENDED BY  
Frank Sinatra & Duke Ellington

## THE SECOND GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THE YEAR GALERIE MOTTE

will be divided in three parts:

2d and 3d November at 8.45 PM

Great masters among whom:  
Chagall, Dufy, Marquet, Picasso.

3d November at 4 PM

Lithographs, etchings, engravings.

Exhibition opened without interruption from  
10 a.m. to 9 p.m., October 27 to November 1st,  
and from 10 a.m. to noon, November 2d.

10 Quai Général Guisan, GENEVA.  
Tel.: (022) 25 21 51.

## IMPORTANT 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS • WATERCOLORS AND DRAWINGS

from  
THE SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM  
FOUNDATION

Including 14 oils and 33 watercolors by  
Vasily Kandinsky and works by Marc Chagall,  
Cesar Domela, Fernand Leger,  
Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, Georges Vantongerloo  
and Friedrich Verdenberge-Gildewart.

On View from October 15  
Auction • October 20 at 8 p.m.

Extensively illustrated catalogue with  
52 color plates \$7.50 • mail \$10

## IMPORTANT IMPRESSIONIST and MODERN PAINTINGS DRAWINGS & WATERCOLORS

Including works by Bonnard, Boudin, Braque,  
Cassatt, Cezanne, Corot, Fantin-Latour, Gauguin,  
Van Gogh, Jongkind, Kokoschka, Moner, Miro,  
Picasso, Pissarro, Renoir, Rousseau (Le Douanier),  
Sisley, De Sael, Vuillard and Other Artists  
Property of Various Owners • Including  
The Heirs of the Estate of the Late Rudolf Lob  
Berlin and Boston; Mrs Robert R. McCormick  
Washington, D.C. and Chicago; and  
Norton Simon, Los Angeles

On View from October 15  
Sale October 21 at 8 p.m.  
Extensively illustrated catalogue  
with 43 color plates \$6.50 • mail \$7.50

Admission to Sales by Card only. Card to be  
obtained by Application to the Galleries

**Parke-  
Bernet**

Catalogues available from Sotheby & Co.  
and Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc.  
Valentine Abby, 8 Rue de Duras, Paris 8e  
Telephone Anjou 2599

Affiliated with Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc.  
Sotheby & Co., 980 Madison Avenue, New York 10021  
London Telephone 212 879-8300

## PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES, Inc.

Property of the Estate of the Late  
**LARTHA BAIRD ROCKEFELLER**  
for the Benefit of the Charitable Residuary Legates

**EUROPEAN & FINE ENGLISH PORCELAIN**  
Including a rare set of Chelsea, red anchor period, of allegorical  
and of the seasons several fine large Chinese export dinner services;  
several Sevres dinner & dessert services. Thursday, Oct. 14 at 2 p.m.

**ENGLISH FURNITURE & DECORATIONS**  
Friday, October 15 at 2 p.m.

**ENGLISH SILVER & OBJETS DE VERTU**  
Friday, October 15 at 10 a.m.

**NEO-GEORGIAN  
OTHER ENGLISH FURNITURE**  
Friday, October 16 at 2 p.m.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FRENCH FURNITURE  
DECORATIONS**  
Friday, October 23 at 2 p.m.  
View from October 9 and  
October 13 to Date of Sale

Extensively illustrated catalogue of  
porcelain, English Furniture &  
decorations, Silver and Objets de  
Vertu. \$5, by mail \$6.50. Extensively  
illustrated French Furniture  
catalogue includes 6 color plates. \$5,  
mail \$6. Order from Subscription  
department. Also available from  
Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 980  
Madison Avenue, New York 10021  
& Zurich, Florence and Munich.



A pair of fine Louis XV kingwood  
marquetry bonheurs du jour.  
Attributed to Charles Topino.  
Mid-18th century.  
Height 35 1/2 inches, width 24 inches.

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES, INC., 980 MADISON AVENUE,  
NEW YORK 10021 • TEL.: 212/879-8300 • TELEGRAM: PARKGAL  
NEW YORK (Affiliated with Sotheby & Co., London)

## Art in Paris: Should One Burn Down the Louvre?

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 1 (REUTERS).—What  
is time? What is space? And  
what? And other? And how do  
all these interrelate?

Each great civilization builds  
up an increasingly elaborate  
answer to these and similar  
questions—an answer that finds  
its fullest expression in the arts  
and its (ideally) most succinct  
form in the assertion of magis-  
trations of philosophy. Then as the  
answers grow and lock into one  
another ever more rigidly and  
tightly, an immobility sets in  
that cannot be endured—the  
foundations begin to rot and a  
new base must be found on  
which to raise new answers.

It seems apparent that we are  
now in the midst of such a  
period of corruption and renewal.  
Corruption, because the entire  
spiritual structure of the past is  
falling apart just as fast as  
people are able to think of new  
questions to throw at it. Renewal,  
because despite the defensive  
irony of those who cling to dying  
forms (and nearly everyone does  
cling, at least to some extent and  
in some secret corner of his soul),  
something will unfailingly arise to  
fill the void. It will come per-  
haps sooner than we expect and  
from some quarter of the horizon  
that no one is watching at the  
moment. Meanwhile, our new  
world has lost the security of the  
old and, expelled from that  
gentle womb, it feels the chill  
air of time and the solitude of  
space.

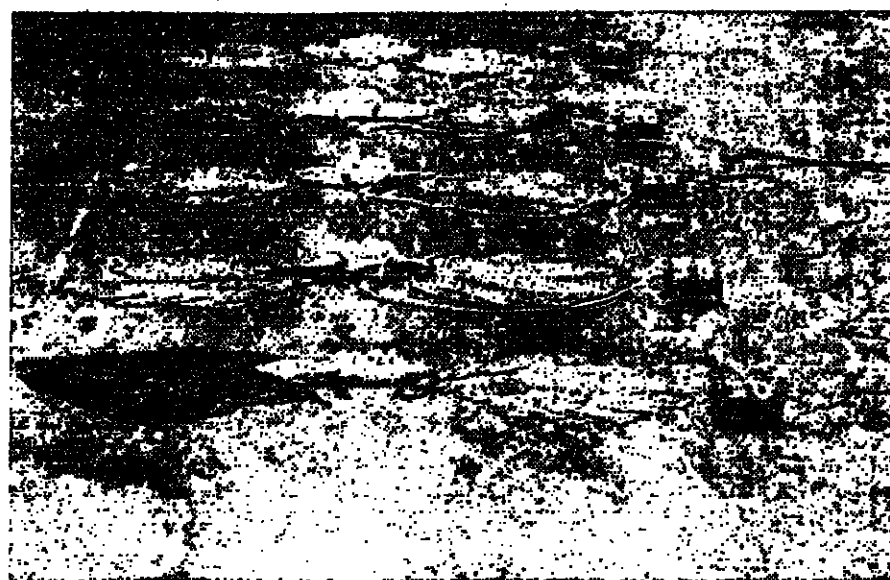
In this is an age of Habi-  
lity. The picture is taken from  
its frame, the statue from its  
pedestal. "What is so sacred  
about art? Why is culture such  
a big deal?" The questions are  
quickly followed by the ques-  
tioner's own answers: "There is  
nothing sacred about art. Culture  
is a fraud."

All this may remind one of the  
surrealist question: "Should one  
burn down the Louvre?" But the  
surrealists still used paint and  
canvas and somehow still stood  
inside the club (at least in our  
present perspective), whereas the  
questioner of today, no more a  
painter or a sculptor, appears to  
be standing outside and jolting  
a match to his Molotov cocktail.

### The Wheel

The match, nonetheless, is  
verbal. But there are words, once  
spoken, that do not leave our  
work the same. Somehow they  
turn the wheel and we find we  
have moved on and shall never  
be again where we once were.

The Biennale de Paris that just  
opened at the Parc Floral de  
Vincennes opposite the Chateau  
de Vincennes is a remarkably apt  
illustration of this situation. It is a bizarre  
conglomerate of eclectic fun-  
house, jam session, theater in the  
street, hall of mirrors, labyrinth  
and biggest-bulletin-board-in-  
the-world. Participants from 48



Tobacco leaves  
and neon  
"nons," a  
typical creation  
by Pierpaolo  
Calzolari,  
whose work is  
included  
in the  
Paris Biennale.

countries have sent entries that  
cannot really be grouped into  
weighty categories. There is  
a section devoted to Conceptual-  
ism, but all the entries are so  
tightly packed together that the  
cumulative effect is rather similar  
to that you might get from read-  
ing through the Dadaist phone  
book.

There is Arte Povera and other  
similar tendencies, and a number  
of entries loosely grouped under  
the heading of Hyperrealism.  
Finally, whatever does not fit  
into this classification has been  
brought together under the head-  
ing of "Option 4."

Here in the shadow of geo-  
metric sculptures and next to a  
chrome mass in a corner  
covered with hay and the bones  
of large quadrupeds, there is a  
fellow who periodically and un-  
convincingly goes through the  
motions of animal sacrifice, rais-  
ing his red-stained fingers to the  
skies and uttering hideous  
screams.

Near the entrance a man in a  
devil suit sits on a chair, turns  
somersaults on the concrete  
floor, pulls wads of paper and  
bits of string out of his costume  
and throws them at the audience.  
The overall effect is curiously  
new for an art show, mainly be-  
cause of the dominant fairground  
informality. This might turn out  
to be a positive change if it can  
in time succeed in growing more  
meaningful and complex.

Much of the strangeness also  
comes quite simply from the jux-  
taposition of works by a variety  
of artists, works that were con-  
ceived to be viewed separately in  
the intimacy of an art gallery.  
The gallery setting allows a  
microscopic increment of mean-  
ing or emotion (or the absence  
thereof) to be blown up so as  
to fill the room. Thus viewed,  
it can—like the flea seen through  
a magnifying glass—strike one as  
impressive or oppressively fear-  
ful. But in the vast hangar of  
the Biennale, the works tend to  
cancel each other out—the mean-  
ing or emotion is reduced to its

original scale, and what remains  
is the overall impression.

Perhaps the most positive as-  
pect of the whole thing is the  
way in which the theology of art  
is deflated. Here even the aura  
of religious mystery surrounding  
the avant-garde is dispelled to a  
great extent.

What remains is the pattern  
of a certain number of reflex  
arcs that stubbornly persist even  
when the higher functions are  
terminated.

Narcissism is pervasive: a  
blunt, sullen, passive kind of nar-  
cissism bordering on nihilism.  
The nihilism is partly the con-  
sequence of the intensity of the  
narcissism that can be read in  
the deadness of the eyes in  
much of the self-indulgent photo  
work and in some of the paint-  
ings, but also in a certain in-  
fantile assurance that whatever  
one may choose to do will be (or  
at least should be) of general  
interest.

Narcissism is certainly nothing  
new to art and perhaps it is not  
even much more of an endemic  
disease now than it was, say, at  
the end of the 19th century or  
among the dadaists or the sur-  
realists. But it is more blatantly  
provocative today, and this seems  
to be because the higher public  
sophistications are momen-  
tarily silent, and consequently,  
the stubborn and dubious as-  
sertions of self-love can now be  
heard quite clearly. In other  
times this voice is rather subdued  
thanks to a coherent theory of  
individuality and reality. But in  
the unreal void created by the  
absence of a general philosophy  
(and which cannot be replaced  
by the excessively intellectual  
systems that proliferate today)  
the anguished narcissistic cry:  
"I am!" rings loudly in our ears  
and carries with it its own un-  
certain echo: "Am I?"

There is also some ironic com-  
ment on this narcissism: Walk-  
ing past a sequence of frames  
with the single word MOI printed  
in the middle of them you come

to what looks like the last frame  
and it turns out to be a mirror.  
Nearly all the works, incidentally,  
are badly or not at all iden-  
tified. Elsewhere, in a small  
cubicle, neon signs ironically  
spell out: "VIVRE ET MOURIR  
DEVANT UN MIROIR" (to live  
and to die in front of a mirror).

### Insecurity

Aggressiveness (especially of a  
sexual nature) as a manifesta-  
tion of fear, bloated self-im-  
portance as a reaction against  
one's spiritual insecurity are two  
other notable moods encountered.

The expression of life in its  
fullness can be seen as an in-  
terlocking of pulses, of mobile  
rhythms, and art, in a sense, as  
a concentration or distillation of  
this rhythmic complex. Here,  
on the whole, there is no rhythm  
but an obsessional mechanical  
iteration, an apathetic stillness  
or a purposeless spasmodic  
twitching (the reflex arc again).  
The rhythm is gone because  
there is no real purpose and no  
view of totality to make it pos-  
sible. Self and naked impulse  
are points that must be set in  
relation to others in space if  
their displacement is to become  
perceptible and to hold any mean-  
ing. It is this relationship which  
is lacking at the moment.

The collapse of art today is a  
normal consequence of the func-  
tion of destruction it has assumed.  
And this function itself is  
positive and necessary. It is a  
duty that many artists of our  
century have accepted with great  
seriousness of purpose.

That they have been followed  
and aped by a certain number of  
frauds or mere nihilists with  
neurotic motivations tends to  
make their own venture look  
doubtful. But what is significant  
in their work is not the negative  
emotional charge it contains but  
the fact that it raises a number  
of questions to which it is up  
to us to find the answers. If we  
want the coming civilization to  
be fit for humans.

### Art Market:

By Souren Melikian

FLORENCE, Oct. 1 (REUTERS).—  
The seventh Florence Biennale  
(Mostra/Mercato Interna-  
zionale Antiquariato) is one of  
the three largest antique dealers  
fairs in Europe. Eighty-nine  
Italian dealers and 27 from other  
countries are showing their finest  
objects d'art at the Palazzo Strozzi  
through Oct. 17.

The foreign participation provides  
the basis for calling the fair  
"international," in contrast to the  
Grosvener House show in London,  
which is limited to British dealers.

Yet, with all its claim to in-  
ternationalism, the Florence show  
certainly reflects the nation's  
aesthetic preferences and gen-  
eral attitudes more faithfully  
than either the English fair or  
the Paris Biennale, which is Eu-  
rope's other big international  
show.

The Italian dealers have put up  
a magnificent show. Flamboyance  
is suggested at the very entrance  
to the grand Renaissance palace,  
where two centuries in 16th-century  
costume do their best to  
look natural in halberds and hel-  
mets. Once past the gate, the  
visitor has a feeling of having  
stepped onto a stage—and not  
in the pejorative sense. There is  
beauty and festivity that I have  
never found in Paris and London.  
It is due to the lofty vaults  
of the building as well as to the  
emphasis laid on paintings and  
sculpture.

## Taste of Italy at Florence Fair

The paintings surpass anything  
to be seen at either of the other  
big fairs. Who would have ex-  
pected to see so many Italian  
primitives, Renaissance masters,  
or even 18th-century Venetian  
works? A triptych ascribed to  
Andrea Mantegna by the Italian  
art historian, Roberto Longhi, at  
the stand of the Galleria Luigi  
Bellini, of Florence, reminds one  
that there are still a few fine  
works of the Trecento to be had  
—although probably not for very  
long. Opposite it was a breath-  
taking, early landscape by Fran-  
cesco Guardi.

Significantly, the best foreign  
contributions are also paintings.  
Robert Finck of Brussels pro-  
duced the most impressive group—  
a series of Flemish and Dutch  
masters of a quality rarely seen  
at such a fair. The "Adora-  
tion of the Magi" by Adrianus  
Isenbrandt (ca. 1490-1550)—for-  
merly in the Monastery of Clau-  
sen in the Tyrol and later at  
the Munich Pinakothek—and a  
portrait of St. Luke by the Mas-  
ter of the Legend of Santa Mag-  
dalena definitely qualify as  
masterpieces.

### U.S. Dealers

The United States was also best  
represented by paintings. The  
Hammer Galleries made a special  
effort with an early (1889) and  
important Bonnard, a very fine  
Eugene Boudin (a seascape painted  
at Plougastel, probably worth  
the \$64,000 asking price) and one  
of Maximilien Luce's best efforts  
in the pointillist manner, dated  
1894. These are worth a visit  
to the fair even for those who  
couldn't possibly afford them.

Sculpture is the second spec-  
tacular part of the show and  
contributes largely to the drama-  
tic atmosphere. I must admit  
that I got a bit bored with all  
those painted wooden Madonnas.  
But some of the better Renais-  
sance carvings are interesting. A  
typical example was the superb,  
larger-than-life bust of a Ro-  
man emperor. Offered by Giulio  
Frascione of Florence, it is a Ro-  
man head from the second cen-  
tury A.D., fitted out on a Bressia  
marble bust made in the 16th  
century.

On a smaller scale, the ex-  
tremely fine Renaissance bronzes  
brought here from Paris by Jean-  
Georges Rueff from the Alavotte  
Gallery again prove the almost  
automatic adjustment to Italian  
taste by the foreign dealers show-

ing here. They include a bull by  
Giambologna, a famous and rare  
model of a woman, covered by  
drapery, sitting on a stump, at-  
tributed to the "Italo-Flemish"  
school. But surpassing all the  
others is a dog by Peter Vischer.

Here and there, a few monu-  
mental decorative elements add  
panache. The finest of all, in  
my view, is a 16th-century church  
cupboard, carved with a tree in  
low relief, at the Bellini stand.

### Bare Nod

The weak points of the fair are  
quite as typical of the Italian  
inclinations as the positive as-  
pects. There is an obvious in-  
difference to several categories  
that are generally well represent-  
ed in Paris or London shows.  
There is no old silver to speak of  
—except a small amount of Italian  
18th-century silver which has  
recently begun to attract atten-  
tion in Italy.

The Far East, a favorite in  
Paris and London, gets barely a  
nod in Florence. Works from the  
early periods are nonexistent;  
examples from later periods, mis-  
erable.

As far as prices are concerned,  
the organizers insist that the  
fair is not exclusively for mil-  
lionaires. My impression is quite  
the contrary. There are fewer

good objects in the \$300-\$400  
range than elsewhere. You can  
make fine buys here if you have  
a million or two lire to spend.  
After a good many queries, I felt  
that the two best "inexpensive"  
objects were a "cassette de bois"  
in walnut, carved and pyrographed  
and a magnificent large sepia  
wash, unsigned, in the Ratales-  
que manner. The "hope chest"  
was offered for sale by Gian-  
mario Previtali of Bergamo. It  
has an interesting coat of arms  
—a double-headed eagle, with  
claws resting on two lions—di-  
rectly derived from a Syrian pro-  
totype. At 550,000 lire, it seemed  
reasonable. The sepia wash is  
being offered for sale by Silves-  
tri Martino of Turin who bought  
it at Christie's several years ago  
at a sale of the collection of an  
18th-century British ambassador  
to Venice. Martino has priced it  
at \$2,000, not an awful lot of  
money—for a millionaire.

These two "bargains" are typi-  
cal of the Italian market. In al-  
most every Italian town there are  
one or two dealers with compar-  
atively modest resources and con-  
siderable flair who will ferret out  
the rare, unobstructive master-  
pieces (quite often abroad) and  
offer it for sale. Without them,  
the Florence fair would not have  
been the same.

(Next week: The Italian Art  
Market.)

## Mme ADER PICARD TAJAN

12 Rue Favart Paris, 2e. Telephone: 742-88-73  
AUCTION SALES IN PARIS—HOTEL DROUOT

Friday, October 8:

FINE FURNITURE & ART OBJECTS

JEWELS, SILVERWARE, CURIO CABINET OBJECTS  
from the collection of Countess of CRISNOY DE LYONNE & Mme C's Jewel box.

Monday 11, Tuesday, October 12:

FAR EAST ART OBJECTS

Thursday, October 14:

EGYPTIAN ANTIQS, MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ART

Friday, October 15:

CERAMICS, FURNITURE & ART OBJECTS

FINE SET OF XVIIIth TO XXth CENTURY PRINTS

Information offices Mes. ADER, PICARD, TAJAN.  
NEW YORK: 610 Fifth Ave., Suite 403, N.Y. 10022. T. (212) 688-83-80.  
SWITZERLAND: 9 Rue de Bourg, 1203 LAUSANNE. Tel.: (021) 24.75.22.

Subscription to catalogue: 12 Rue Favart, Paris.  
Monthly sale calendars available free upon request.

The most famous producer of diamonds  
in the world. **HARRY** Each stone  
is cut in his own  
workshop, **WINSTON** and the  
choice **29 avenue Montaigne, Paris**, is un-  
limited. It is **Balzac 69-07** also in his  
own workshop that these precious stones  
are transformed into exclusive creations,  
justifying the slogan:  
"from the mine to the jewel".

GENEVE, 24 Quai Général Guisan NEW YORK, 718 FIFTH AVENUE



Manager GEORGES WILSON

## CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Saturday, Oct. 2 at 8:30 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 3 at 8:30 p.m.

**G SOLT**

**C-M. GIULINI**

Mendelssohn Bartok, Brahms Beethoven Haydn, Bruchms  
Sector Fr. 18, 21, 29 • Bookings Palais de Chaillot from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Tel.: 704-29-88.

## KUNSTVEILINGEN MAK VAN WAAY N.V.

Director H.S. Niehuus

Rokin 102, Amsterdam, Holland Tel.: 246215

## VERY IMPORTANT AUCTION

Starting: October 12th, 1971, at 10:30 a.m.

On view: Friday, October 8th, Saturday, October 9th,  
Sunday, October 10th, 1971, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

### 17th, 18th and 19th CENTURY PAINTINGS:

J.A. Akkeringa, Louis Apol, M.A.J. Bauer, F. Bonvin,  
J.W. van Borselen, G.H. Breijner, Q. Breijnerkam,  
G.W. D'isselhof, A. Eversen, I.H.J. Th. Fantin-Latour,  
A. Hondius, R. Jelinek, B.C. and G.J. Koekkoek, Max Liebermann,  
Ph.J. Louterbourg, Nicolaes Maes, A. Mancini, M. Maris,  
A. Mauve, A.J. Th. Monticelli, N.A. Niehuus, D. van Nijmegen,  
A. van Otade, W. Roelofs, H. Romer-Knip,  
Salomon van Rujsdael, Ph. Sadée, A.J. Sauzay, J.J. Spohler,  
Jan Steen, J. van der Stok, Joh. Storck, W.B. Tholen,  
J.N. Tjarda van Starkenborgh, H.J. Wolter and many (580) others.

Chinese and Japanese porcelain, European porcelain,  
Delfware, Antique glass, Pewter, Arms and Armour, Silver  
and Gold, Sculptures, Persian rugs, Old clocks, Mirrors,  
Furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogue D.F.I. 8.-

Kunstveilingen Mak van Waay, Dept. C, Rokin 102, Amsterdam,  
Holland.

## Christie's of London

Fine Art Auctioneers Since 1766

Our representatives in Paris will visit  
collectors requiring a valuation of their  
works of art and will make all arrange-  
ments for those wishing to sell their prop-  
erty at auction.

The Paris office is under the direction of  
Princess Jeanne-Marie de Broglie, who will  
be pleased to give advice regarding sales  
or valuations.

Christie's

59 Rue Bonaparte, 75-Paris-VI, France.

Telephone: 633-98-43.

## The famous and picturesque HAM AND JUNK FAIR OF PARIS

October 1 to 10

on the ISLAND OF CHATOU (78)

Fifteen minutes from Evreux towards Saint-Germain-en-Laye

800 bric-à-brac dealers of all the regions of France

FINE POST IMPRESSIONIST  
& MODERN PAINTINGS  
from private collection.  
For appointment phone:  
Amsterdam 761196.

COUR aux ANTIQUAIRES  
THE PARIS ANTIQUE CENTER  
54 St. Sébastien, Paris-6e. 070-43-99







Italy to Boost Spending  
as Crisis Continues

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—The Italian government expects the recession to continue this year with "a very modest improvement."

## IMF Closes Meeting on Hopeful Note

(Continued from Page 1)

The surge was removed. The United States, on its side, encouraged by the agreement that gold would become less important in the world monetary system and be even do-monopolized and by the general of major nations to provide at least some help for United States to solve its balance of payments problems. However, there is still some bargaining ahead before agreement can be reached. The measure of the difficulties pointed out in testimony today before the Senate Finance Committee by Treasury Secretary Connally.

## Turn-Around in Balance

Connally told the panel the United States would not be "surprised" until we can assure there will be a "turn-around in our balance of payments."

He said that the United States "accepts a turn-around in balance of payments" but that it is not a "figure that other nations are apt to consider high."

Treasury Secretary Connally said that the Nixon administration has no wish "to be behind of the world in balance of payments" but he insisted that "the trading partners must make sacrifices."

United States can no longer "unrestricted" to our markets, Mr. Connally said.

Other developments:

Senate Democratic Leader Mansfield of Montana told the import surge "lead to a worldwide depression" it is not so lifted.

But Sen. Jacob K. Javits, D., said a group of senators introduced a bill to all employers who pay at the minimum wage a tax of up to \$1,000 per additional worker they hire in 1972.

He said this would "se employment by 500,000 a year but would reduce government's tax collections \$3 billion in 1972. Sen. Wilcox, D., Wis., dismissed the bill as a "gimmick."

en. Javits in the Senate, Henry S. Reuss, D., in the House introduced a bill to "bring Mr. Nixon to about a fair and realistic" official price of gold.

en. Wallace F. Bennett, R., in a Senate speech, said Mr. Nixon's program "charges that it was a failure" in the period starting in 1970, "aid, federal taxes for individuals will have been cut nearly a billion while corporate ability will have been cut only slightly more than \$1

World Bank President Robert McNamara said a solution to the national monetary crisis "help expand trade of developing countries."

increase in production, assuming the best conditions.

The bleak forecast was revealed in a report to the cabinet by the Budget Ministry and the Treasury Ministry, which said production is completely stagnant in the face of acute labor tension.

Industrial output for the first eight months of this year was 3.5 percent below the like 1970 period, and most industry observers expect labor problems, especially at such major concerns as Fiat and Zanussi, to increase in the coming months.

To meet these problems, the report said, the government plans a "policy of increased employment, of leveling of prices and of bringing reforms to fruition."

It said government industrial investment next year would rise by 500,000 million lire (\$800 million) from this year's projected total of 3,000,000 million lire.

This investment would be realized through the state holding companies, the report said. Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

Increased government spending is not the whole solution to the economic stagnation, however, the report said.

The government hopes to aid private concerns by putting special emphasis on holding down prices, especially for export goods, to assure competitiveness and by concentrating government investment in the construction industry.

After the IMF Talks  
A New Spirit of Cooperation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—It is sometimes said that tough international monetary problems are too important to be left to finance ministers and central bankers, because, in essence, the solutions are rooted in political rather than economic considerations.

This week, at the session here of the International Monetary Fund, it was demonstrated that the financial men can indeed come to grips with such problems—but only if they themselves take the political implications into consideration.

There is little doubt that both the United States and the group of other major countries backed away from what had threatened to be a nasty confrontation on exchange rates and trade barriers, and are now seriously working toward a cooperative conclusion.

Of a sudden, there was realization, as it was put by French finance minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, that if the problems were not resolved, a worldwide depression might take place. It is easy to translate sluggish economic performance into loss of jobs and the overthrow of existing political administrations.

But beyond the specific threat to global economic growth, what dawned on the leaders of most of the 118 delegations to the IMF meeting was the serious state of international collaboration that had secured the Western world for the past 25 years.

Perhaps this was put best by the Italian minister of the treasury, Mario Ferrari-Aggradi, just prior to the opening of the meeting, when the air was somewhat pessimistic.

"We should have a certain consistency with the philosophy of cooperation which we learned from the United States... From the Americans we have learned the productivity of international cooperation. Why go back? That would be a tremendous mistake."

For the past several weeks, this same message has been hammered home by many key U.S. officials in internal discussions, with the result that Treasury Secretary John B. Connally softened his hard bargaining position taken Sept. 15 and 16 in London.

The Europeans, for their part, conceded the basic rationale of Mr. Connally's position: The world could no longer have an international monetary system based on U.S. deficits. And to cure those deficits, there will have to be a major readjustment in exchange rates in favor of the United States.

In contrast to the almost-angry atmosphere of the London meeting, the mood in Washington was cooperative. More precisely, as IMF managing director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer said in concluding remarks, the atmosphere was "constructive."

Tacit Accord on Gold  
But probably all of the good will and all of the urgency of maintaining political harmony would have been for naught had not there been a tacit understanding on the question of gold.

Although everyone agreed that the question of gold prices has little economic substance, and although all except well-known "gold bugs" agreed with American reluctance to take any step to enhance the future position of gold in the monetary system, the political role of gold was finally conceded by the U.S. side.

The basic reason is simple: It is easier for the German government, for example, to explain a 12 percent revaluation of the mark, accompanied by, say, a 7 percent dollar devaluation (via a gold price increase) than it would be to sell a 19 percent mark increase.

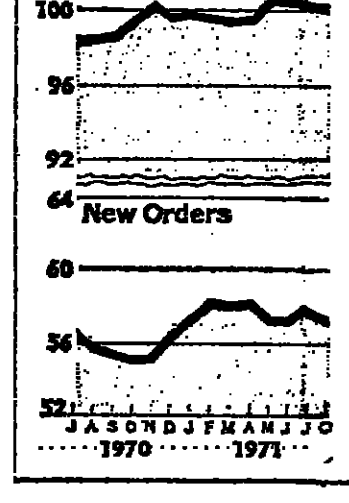
But beyond that, as explained by Mr. Schweitzer, the asserted role of unparalleled importance—a gold price increase of modest dimensions will protect the value of special drawing rights in any new system.

Almost no one, at the meeting concluded, thought that the United States would resist a gold price increase as part of a larger package that would move toward settlement of the combined problems of money rates, balance of payments, and access to markets.

The question of converting the more flexible positions on monetary problems and trade barriers into a substantive agreement will take many more weeks, even months to solve. But it looks decidedly brighter today than last Sunday morning.

## MANUFACTURER'S INVENTORIES AND NEW ORDERS

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



## New Factory Orders Fall 0.5% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—New factory orders fell 0.5 percent, or \$296 million, in August to a seasonally adjusted \$57.73 billion, the Commerce Department announced today.

The decline follows an upward-revised 1.8 percent increase in July.

Orders in the durable goods sector fell 0.1 percent, or \$200 million, to an adjusted \$21.5 billion after increasing 3.4 percent the previous month.

Orders for primary metals declined while orders for fabricated metal products increased. New orders for defense products also showed a large decline.

The backlog of unfilled durable goods orders rose 0.4 percent, or \$390 million, to \$77.95 billion, reversing the 0.2 percent drop in July.

August factory shipments fell 1.4 percent, or \$792 million, to an adjusted \$57.89 billion after a like decline in July.

Total inventories for all manufacturing industries remained virtually unchanged in the latest month, declining a slim \$17 million to an adjusted \$100.18 billion after a downward revised 0.3 percent decline in July.

The inventories to shipments ratio rose to 1.75 percent in August from 1.72 percent in July.

## U.S. Construction Spending Rises

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—New construction spending rose \$2.4 billion in August to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$108.3 billion, a 1.7 percent increase in July, according to preliminary Commerce Department estimates today.

The August increase was all in private construction spending, which showed a \$2.4 billion increase to an adjusted annual rate of \$78.2 billion following a \$600 million gain the previous month.

Spending on residential buildings rose \$2.3 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after July's \$400 million increase.

Spending on nonresidential buildings rose \$2.5 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$65.2 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Spending on new construction of buildings rose \$2.4 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$43.1 billion after a \$2.1 billion increase in July.

Technical Rally Seen  
As N.Y. Prices Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices, putting together two consecutive gains, moved higher today, and in the forefront of the advance were some automotive, retailing, drug-chain, mobile-home and recreational vehicle issues.

Some technical analysts described the market as "overbought," which is a Wall Street expression meaning that a technical rally might be around the corner.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving steadily higher during the session, rose 6.78 to 883.88. The market also benefited from the resilience it showed recently in bouncing off the support level just above 880 on the charts.

Blue chips scored good gains. General Motors was up 1 3/8 to 84 1/8, Procter & Gamble up 1 1/4 to 72 1/4, Standard Oil of New Jersey up 1 1/8 to 35 1/8, Du Pont up 1 1/4 to 35 1/2, and S.S. Kresge up 1 1/4 to 96 1/4 after setting a high at 97 1/4.

The mobile home and recreational vehicle sector produced several 1971 highs for the second straight day. Among these were Winnebago Industries, up 2 1/2 to 42 3/8, as well as Skyline Corp., up 3 5/8 to 53 5/8, and Fleetwood Enterprises, up 2 3/8 to 34 on an ex-dividend basis.

Union Carbide slipped 1/8 to 43 1/4. It had dropped 1 1/4 yesterday as the volume leader after the company said it expected disappointing profits for the third quarter.

Caterpillar Tractor, which ranked as the most active issue today, fell 1 1/8 to 48 3/4. Another loser on the active list was Bausch & Lomb, down 2 3/8 to 133.

Rohm & Haas plunged 7/8 to 108. The chemical producer has indicated that its 1971 profit will show little change from last year. Earlier, it had forecast improved earnings for 1971.

Curtis-Wright rose 1 1/4 to 12 1/4, thanks to its role as a licensee for the Wankel engine, currently an object of speculation in Detroit's race to find an engine that would answer the pollution problems of the conventional piston motor. One item of conjecture was that Ford, up 1/2 to 70 1/2, might acquire rights to the Wankel from Curtis-Wright, which holds full rights for the engine in this country.

Most prices also gained smartly on the American Stock Exchange.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

meaning that a technical rally might be around the corner.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving steadily higher during the session, rose 6.78 to 883.88. The market also benefited from the resilience it showed recently in bouncing off the support level just above 880 on the charts.

Blue chips scored good gains. General Motors was up 1 3/8 to 84 1/8, Procter & Gamble up 1 1/4 to 72 1/4, Standard Oil of New Jersey up 1 1/8 to 35 1/8, Du Pont up 1 1/4 to 35 1/2, and S.S. Kresge up 1 1/4 to 96 1/4 after setting a high at 97 1/4.

The mobile home and recreational vehicle sector produced several 1971 highs for the second straight day. Among these were Winnebago Industries, up 2 1/2 to 42 3/8, as well as Skyline Corp., up 3 5/8 to 53 5/8, and Fleetwood Enterprises, up 2 3/8 to 34 on an ex-dividend basis.

Union Carbide slipped 1/8 to 43 1/4. It had dropped 1 1/4 yesterday as the volume leader after the company said it expected disappointing profits for the third quarter.

Caterpillar Tractor, which ranked as the most active issue today, fell 1 1/8 to 48 3/4. Another loser on the active list was Bausch & Lomb, down 2 3/8 to 133.

Rohm & Haas plunged 7/8 to 108. The chemical producer has indicated that its 1971 profit will show little change from last year. Earlier, it had forecast improved earnings for 1971.

Curtis-Wright rose 1 1/4 to 12 1/4, thanks to its role as a licensee for the Wankel engine, currently an object of speculation in Detroit's race to find an engine that would answer the pollution problems of the conventional piston motor. One item of conjecture was that Ford, up 1/2 to 70 1/2, might acquire rights to the Wankel from Curtis-Wright, which holds full rights for the engine in this country.

Most prices also gained smartly on the American Stock Exchange.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.

But New Process, a mail order firm, fell 2 3/4 to 88 1/4. A block of 79,000 New Process shares crossed the tape at 83 1/2, down 7 1/2.



















